The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,612 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th Feb.
L	GANGES	1196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3536	800	T. J. Adderton	12th „
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
L	THAMES	3101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „
M	AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L	PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th „
—	ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th „
L	CLYDE	4124	800	R. M. Edmond	23rd „
M	MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th „
L	HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th „
L	SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st „
					TUESDAY.
M	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
L	ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th „
PEKIN	3950	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 17, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
19th Feb.	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th „	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th „	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th „	"MIRZAPORE"	3887	600
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th „	"MALWA"	2959	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.......................Rs. 680.
Second Class..................... „ 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 17, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th „
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	25th Feb.
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	20th „
s. s. BRITANNIA.	3069	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	10th „
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd February, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1886. Agents.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE steam-ship HANKOW 3,594 tons, (recently employed by Admiralty as a troopship), will sail for Marseilles about 20th February. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fare exclusive of wines, &c., Rs. 350. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

The Hankow is lying off Apollo-bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to visit her.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART POTTERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received a very choice selection of hand-painted Art Pottery from the celebrated Potteries of

DOULTON AND COMPANY,

consisting of many beautiful and artistic designs, in Vases, Bowls, Jugs, Coffee Pots, &c., &c.

HANDSOME VASES.
From Rs. 48 to Rs. 150 each.

SALAD BOWLS AND HELPERS.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.

JUGS IN SEVERAL SHAPES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 each.

SMALL VASES,
Suitable for Brackets, &c.
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 per pair.

FLOWER OR CARD BOWLS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each.

COFFEE POTS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each.

Also a very large assortment of handsome

CHAMBER SERVICES.
In Doulton Ware.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 120.

Per service of 6 pieces consisting of
EWER AND BASIN, COVERED COMMODE, SOAP DISH AND BRUSH TRAY OR VASE.

A large selection of Crockery and Glassware always in stock.

DINNER SERVICES,
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 350.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
COMPLETE FOR 9 PERSONS.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 80.

FANCY COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS.
In Crown Derby, Majolica, Harlequin, &c.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 90 per dozen.

FANCY CHINA TEA SERVICES.
In Crown Derby, Japanesque Royal Ware, &c.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 400.

FANCY CHINA TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
In Crown, Derby, Japanesque, &c.
From Rs. 80 to Rs.

FANCY CHINA TRAYS TO MATCH ABOVE.

DESSERT SERVICES.
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 150.

CHAMBER SERVICES COMPLETE.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 120.

TOILET SERVICES.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

TABLE GLASS SERVICE.
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

GLASS ORNAMENTS.
FOR BRACKETS OR TABLE.
From 8 as to Rs. 50.

GLASS FLOWER TUBES.
From 8 as to Rs. 4-8 each.

GLASS VASES.
FOR BRACKETS, TABLES, &C.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per pair.

GLASS FLOWER VASES, MIRRORS, &c.
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 25 each.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE always on hand an extensive and choice selection of Albums to take Photographs, Views of India, &c., strongly bound in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.

ALBUMS, Beautifully Illuminated with Birds, Flowers, Foliage, &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 31-8, each.

"BUTTERFLY" ALBUMS.
Containing numerous coloured plates of Butterflies.
Rs. 27 each.

"TURNER" ALBUMS.
Beautifully illustrated with sketches and views of Pictures by the great painter, R. TURNER, R.A.
Rs. 27 each.

"POETS' HOME" ALBUMS.
Illustrated with correct views of the Homes of the great Poets.
Rs. 22-8 each.

"ECCLESIASTICAL" ALBUMS,
Containing well-executed Engravings of the Cathedrals and Principal Churches in the United Kingdom.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30 each.

"LONDON" ALBUMS,
Containing coloured Pictures of the principal places of interest in the Great Metropolis.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS,
Well bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS
TO CONTAIN CABINETS ONLY.
Well bound in Russia, Calf, Morocco, &c.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 each.

"SERVICE" ALBUMS,
Specially made for Service use or Travellers. Folds up into a very small space. For Cabinets only,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 each.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
FOR VIEWS OF INDIA, &c.
Well bound in Morocco, Calf, &c.
From Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 38 each.

"NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS" ALBUMS.
For mounting Cuttings from the Daily Papers, &c.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 each.

"HOME GARLAND" ALBUMS.
For Autographs, Sketches, Quotations, &c.
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-8 each.
&c., &c., &c.

PHOTO. FRAMES
In Great Variety.

LADIES' FANS,
A Choice Selection.

DRESSING BAGS,
At all Prices.

SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS,

LIGHT & DURABLE.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS".

BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

A special SHOW ROOM for this Department.

RUG STRAPS and DECK CHAIRS, a GREAT VARIETY.

Illustrated List by return post.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide, and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6	8	to	20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials, Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS

A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

BY EASY PAYMENTS.
PRIZE MEDAL.

AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,

ALL 5 OCTAVES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just unpacked a Consignment of the above, from a well-established English firm, and beg to offer them to the public on the Easy-Payment System.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

AMERICAN ORGANS. (1.)—Ten stops sub-base, Violetta, Clarion, Diapason, Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Diapason Treble, Principal, Echo Forte—with Knee Swell.
Cash Rs. 520,—or by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 48.

This Instrument has been carefully constructed, very powerful, the case being solid Walnut and specially made for India. Strongly recommended as a first-rate Instrument. Size 4ft. 7in. high, 3ft. 6 in. wide.

(2.)—FOUR STOPS.—Diapason, Forte, Dulciana, Vaix Celeste. Cash Rs. 325, or by 12 equal monthly instalments Rs. 30. Size 5ft. 3in. high; 3ft. 4in wide.

(3.)—NO STOPS.—A thoroughly strong Instrument for District use for which purpose it is specially manufactured. For cash with order Rs. 275, or by 12 equal monthly Instalments Rs. 25. Size 4ft. 4in. high; 3ft. 3in. wide.

HARMONIUMS,

ALL 5 OCTAVES.

Best finish, specially Manufactured for India, Solid Walnut Cases, for Cash Rs. 160, or by 12 equal monthly instalments Rs. 15. Size 2 ft. 7 in. high; 3 ft. 4 in. wide.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER),
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
EARLY IN MARCH,
MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE COLLECTION OF JEWELS AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES NOW STORED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,
THE PROPERTY OF
AN INDIAN PRINCE,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED MOORSHEDABAD JEWELS
AND NUMEROUS STATE PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.
THE RECEIVER OF THE HIGH COURT,
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF
PRINCES, NAWABS, RAJAHS, CHIEFS AND OTHER NOBLEMEN,
AND OF
BANKERS, DEALERS IN PRECIOUS-STONES, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS
is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investment.

ORDERS FOR CATALOGUES SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S
BLUE-BLACK INK,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS PURPOSES,
AND LITERARY WORK,

WRITES a deep Blue colour, and dries to a permanent Black, which will not fade through age or exposure. It flows freely and evenly, and does not corrode the pen.

Per quart Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild) ....Rs. 2 and 6 0
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES 1 8
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild) ....Rs. 2 and 6 0
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild) ....Rs. 2 and 6 0
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild) 5 8
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild) Rs. 1-4 & 3 8
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE 1 12
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT Rs. 1-8 & 2 12
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A KATHYWAR GULF ARAB CHARGER, height, aged, believed to be perfectly sound; been driven in single and double harness, and has carried a Lady. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager...MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 17th FEB.
SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE ROUGH DIAMOND
And the Burlesque
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

THURSDAY, 18TH, AND FRIDAY 19TH FEB.
The Great Sensational Drama
DRINK
With all the thrilling effects, as performed in London for over 300 Nights.

SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY,
First Appearance of
MISS CLARA VERE,
From the principal London Theatres, as the PRINCESS in the Popular Burlesque,
ALADDIN.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Comic Opera,
IOLANTHE.
TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS ! ! !
THURSDAY, 18TH, AND FRIDAY NEXT,
AT 9 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of Tents of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours' notice.
Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

ELGIN MILLS FLOOR CLOTH.

A LARGE stock of WOOLLEN and COTTON FLOOR CLOTHS in a variety of choice shades and designs always on hand.
Apply to the AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TO BE LET, a splendid SHOP and a FIRST FLOOR, in Church-gate-street, Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, a very airy second and third FLOOR, in Church-gate-street, Fort. Suitable for an office or residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS.
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 9-8. 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, doz.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH HALF YEARLY (AD INTERIM) DIVIDEND for the period ending 31st December 1885, at the rate of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the 20th of February 1886, at the Registered Office of the Company No 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Register of the Company on the said 20th day of February 1886.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 20th February 1886 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
Bombay February 11, 1886.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on MONDAY the 1st March, 1886, for the Supply of BOAT TONNAGE and LAND CARRIAGE for LANDING and DELIVERING ALL STORES that may arrive by Sea for this Department.

Schedules of conditions of Contract and Probable Requirements may be seen at the Storeyard Waree Bunder during office hours.

The Chief Superintendent Bombay is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Asst. Superintendent in charge of Stores,
1, Waree Bunder, Bombay, 15th February 1886.

NIMMO'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

In large demy 8vo., with Steel Portrait and Vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh Style, Gilt top.
Price Rs. 3-4 each.

Burn's Works.
Goldsmith's Works.
Swift's Works.
Smollett's Works.
Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queens.
Defoe's Works.
British Dramatists,
English Essayists.
Treasury of British Eloquence.
Percy's Reliques.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.
Treasury of English Literature.
Dr. Johnson's Works.
Moore's Works.
Fielding Works
Sterne's Works.
Tatler and the Guardian.
Arabian Nights.
Whiston's Josephus.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PYE CHAVASSE'S WORKS.

Price Rs. 1-8 each.

ADVICE TO A WIFE: On the Management of her Own Health.
ADVICE TO A MOTHER: On the Management of her Children.
APHORISMS: On the Mental Culture and Training of a Child.
COUNSEL TO A MOTHER: On the Care and Rearing of her Children.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public and his constituents, that he has just received the following articles from different merchants in England and France to be sold at the lowest possible price :—

English white shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars At Rs. 24, 30 and 36 a dozen.
English Oxford cloth shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24 and 30 a dozen.
Coloured Cambrick shirts, with Shakespeare and military collars. At Rs. 24, 30 and 36 a dozen.
Merino coloured socks. At Rs. 8, 10 and 12 a dozen.
Collars. At Rs. 4 and 5 dozen.
Railway Rugs. From Rs. 12 to 20.
Black felt hats. At Rs. 7 and 8.
Tweed hats. At Rs. 2 and 3.
Postmanteau. At Rs. 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bags. At Rs. 20 and 25.
Coating Coat and Cashmere trouser. At Rs. 25.
Coating morning coat, vest and cashmere trouser. At Rs. 35 and 40.
Broad cloth dress suit from Rs. 65 to 80.
Coloured flannel shirts Rs. 5 each.
White flannel cricketing suit. At Rs. 15, 20 and 25.
Linen Table Cloth, 50 to 00 in Broad, At Rs 1¼ and 1½ a yard.
Lady's warm coloured dress serge At as 14 a yard.
Peon's Broad cloth coat, Belt, red Turkish Turban and Kamar bund, At Rs. 15.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1885, of 7½ per cent. per annum, on Shares allocated before 31st December, 1882, and 5 per cent. on Shares subsequently allotted, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 13th February, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Please send for our New Price List and compare them with any Firm. Crockery, Stationery, Glassware, Platedware, Fancy Goods, Toys, Vases, &c, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SILK UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 4; Ladies Parasols Rs. 1-10; Frillings from anna 1 per yard; Laces from annas 2; Gloves from annas 12; Fans, Flowers, Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR MOTTO—"SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS." A single article at wholesale Price. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed ex. s.s. "BRANKELOW."—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

W. J. ESSAI, Purveying and Provision Cash Stores on the ready-money system, Forbes-street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI, Californian Honey in Comb, Canned Fruits, Chicago Ox Tongues, Matheson's Irish Sausages, &c.

W. J. ESSAI, Australian Claret by Caldwell & Co. Usher's, Carlton & Daniel, Crawford's Scotch Whiskeys.

W. J. ESSAI, Ice-creams, Water-ices, Ice Puddings, Cakes, Pastry, Bon Bon, a la Duchesse, Confectionery, &c., Forbes-street, Fort.

THE VIENNA CONFECTIONER—Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality only to be had at 3 Church-gate-street.

FRENCH TILES, of the well-known mark of Martin Frères for sale, just arrived per Colombo. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE.

EURASIAN & ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of members at the office of the Association THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.

THE QUADRILLE PARTY advertised to take place at G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, for FRIDAY next, the 19th inst. has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

WANTED a competent DRESSMAKER to take charge of Department about the end of March. Apply before the 23rd inst., stating experience and salary required to.—Messrs. COWMEADOW & Co., Simla.

FIRE and GARDEN PUMPS.—Very handy Pumps for home and gardening, most useful at the time of fire. No house should be without one. A child can work at it. Rs. 25 only. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

PARSEE, well up in shipping and mercantile business and Correspondence, with fair knowledge of Hindoostani, Persian, Arabic and French, is open for engagement. Satisfactory testimonials and no objection to travelling. Please state nature of work. Address PARSEE, care of this paper.

LOST.—About 5 p.m., on the 15th inst., a white FOX TERRIER DOG with a dark patch over one eye and scars on the shoulders and legs. He had on a brown leather collar and answers to the name of 'Bob'—whoever will bring the same to the MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, will receive a reward of Rs. 5.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

BOMBAY RACES.—Racing Boots made to order of any weight.—BADHAM, PILE, & Co., LD., Rampart-Row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED. Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

KEROSINE OIL—150 Test Rs. 5; 125 Test or Devoe's, Rs. 4-4. FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only, on 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and entirely new batch for Presents in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

GERMAN ASPARAGUS FOR SALE.—A few cases at Rs. 17 per dozen tins of 1½ lb. each. Apply to C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-street.

STILL MOSELLE AND BREAKFAST CLARET FOR SALE, Cheap, to close consignments. Apply to C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-street.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Facile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

MR. C. M. DECOSTA opens on the 1st April, 1886, at Mount Abu, the Rajputana Hotel, in the House lately occupied by General Watson, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda. Situation Central, Terms Moderate, attendance exceptional.

WANTED, one or a pair of young "Chowchow" DOGS, must be pure breeds, black tongues, short curled tails, &c., &c. If possible, red bitch and black dog. Will pass hot weather in the Hymalaya. Apply to T. H., care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m., Monthly Boarders taken.

LONDON DISPENSARY.

D. B. LINDSAY begs to intimate that he has this day sold to Messrs. THOMAS JOWETT & Co., Chemists, the whole of the business carried on by him for the past fifteen years as Chemist, Auctioneer, Agent, and General Merchant, and trusts that the same liberal patronage will be accorded to them as formerly to himself.

Jubbulpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.

T. JOWETT, "SOLE PROPRIETOR," begs to intimate his business will in future be carried on under the style and name of T. JOWETT & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.

No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture, hanging office pankah, hanging wall and rich table lamps, flower vases, watch stands, looking glasses, time pieces, fancy albums, umbrellas, cod liver oil (by Thompson), perambulator, accordeons, Cologne water, dolls, silver ornaments, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
1 box camphor.

Arrived by the Steamer Victoria.
4 bales seaming twine, each containing 40 bundles.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 bales brown papers.
1 case white and colored shirts.
3 ,, white and colored handkerchiefs.
10 ,, turkey red cambrics.
2 ,, white doria.
3 ,, coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, ,, dhoties.
2 ,, ,, jacconets.
1 ,, ,, T cloth.
5 case waist coating.

An invoice of preserved Australian meat, consisting of compressed beef and mutton, boiled beef, roast beef, roast mutton beef sausage.

Samples of glass and eathern ware and Bohemain glass flower vases, toilet bottles, &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, plated and crockeryware, a valuable and handsome cottage piano (little used) and a rich hand-organ, electric time-piece, pictures, lamp, table ornaments, 1 cask of best claret, &c., at Mazagon, near the Nawab's Tank.

By order of the Executors of the last will and Testament of the late Mr. Charles Zerrenner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the above-mentioned premises, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, the sale to commence at 1 p.m.

The same consisting of rich glass, and crockery ware, dinner and dessert services, &c., furniture, containing teak and blackwood dining tables, sideboards, arm and without arm chairs, small cupboards, English made walnut wood oval table, one drawing-room black shelf, and several easy, and drawing-room chairs made by Deschamp Co., conversation couches, chiffoniers, whatnot, teapoy, one handsome and valuable cottage piano, (little used) and one rich hand-organ (specially imported for Rajas) electric time pieces, barometers, table ornaments, K. A. rich lamps, pictures, iron double bedsteads, mirror-door almyra, cloth press, dressing and wash-hand tables, bath tub, cooking utensils, matting, &c., &c.

A lot of plants in pots.
One cask of best claret lately imported.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Joao Francisco Colaco and Francisco Antonio Colaco, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mrs. Apolonia Pereira and Domingos Gonsalves, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of January 1880.

All that piece of fazendaree ground belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Nigdowry at Candawady, fronting on the east side thereof, admeasuring 141 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a passage of the said oart, on the west by the property of the said Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, on the north by the property of the said Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, and on the south by the property of Paulo Foreira, formerly assessed under No. 4 and now under No. 5.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of piece goods, consisting of grey madapollams, jaconets, printed dhoties, shirtings drills and bleached dhotis.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND BARS.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordance Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m., a large quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of brass, large bamboos harness, leather cuttings, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Muraglia & Co.'s Marble Mart, Apollo-bunder, on account of the consignee, to make room for a fresh consignment, the following, viz., handsome marble large size figures and busts, table ornaments, marble top, side, round pier, dressing and washhand table on iron stands, marble teapoys on iron stands, small and large flower vases for hall, fountains, marble pillars, marble dressing glasses and varieties of other marbleware, &c. the same comprises small and large flower vases for card stands, busts, figures, large size monuments, round, oval, oblong, side, and pier tribles, marble slaps, marble pillars, marble ingstands, photo frames, Parian figures, Parian busts, terracota figures, busts and stands, marble cross, marble tigers, garden large flower pots, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussels carpet, a collection of choice plants in pots, &c., the property of E. I. BRANDON, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the New Bombay Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, plated and glassware, handsome dinner sets, pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome oleograps and flower-vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rajpipla Cottage, Bandora Hill-road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one Soundy's Indian square piano, iron framed, excellent tone, rich flower vases, &c., &c., the property of M. M. LINDSLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian horses, chargers ponies galloways, &c., at Mr. Abdool Razac Doobachie's stables, Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the property of different Arab dealers leaving for their native country.

A very good lot of Arab and Persian horses, chargers, ponies, galloways, &c., &c., which were left unsold on Sunday last.

The above is a good opportunity for gentlemen wishing to have good horses for riding or driving as such opportunity very seldom occurs.

The horses are now on view at the stable.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messr. BENNETT & Co, will sell by public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

1 first-rate Henry's patent single barrel rifle by J. Talley.
1 first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. I, gun by Louis Siegler.
1 first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. I. rifle, by S. Grant.
29 dozen galvanized bath tubs, from 12 to 42 inches.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built landau by Kesterton, in very good order.
1 handsome strong single-seated office brougham in very good order, made at the Bombay Saw Mills.
1 handsome strong second-hand land on, in good order.
1 handsome strong-built high wheel dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong grey country bred mare, 5 years old 13-2 high, fast, believed to be sound, goes in saddle and harness, carries a lady, a good hill pony.
1 boat shape phaeton in good order.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting iron grey arab horses, 5 years old, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage by Fulker, of Salisbury, a handsome strong four wheel dog-cart, a handsome strong built tonga, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Colonel G. J. SMART.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Risaldar—Bay waler gelding with black points, 16 hands, 8 years old, fast in harness, and perfectly quiet. Has been constantly ridden. Price, Rs. 700.
Ressaidar—Match to the above, 15-3½, 7 years old. Price, Rs. 700.
Nobleman—Chestnut Arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years, very showy, and capital hack; would make a good charger. Rs. 1,000.
Nick—Bay English horse, aged, very powerful and quiet in harness, 15-3½. Rs. 600.
The above horses can be seen any time at His Excellency the Governor's Bungalow, Malabar Point.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

NOTICES.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.
AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE,

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home on THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1886, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m., to ELECT NEW MEMBERS and discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th February, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5¼		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3¾		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of CALICUT POONWOOD or BENTEAK TIMBER. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which must be handed in separately and not enclosed with Tender, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as part security of due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,700 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 24 and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, Baroda State, up to NOON (and not later) on 1st March next, for the CONSTRUCTION of the DAM, WASTE WEIR, TOWER AND OUTLET, SETTLING TANKS, FILTER and PURE WATER TANKS, and for LAYING the MAIN of the BARODA WATER WORKS.

2. Plans and specifications, &c., will be on view in the Chief Engineer's Office in Baroda City, daily, after the 15th instant, from 11 a.m., to 6 p.m., where copies of the schedules of quantities may be had on payment of Rs. 20, returnable in each case on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender or forfeited in default thereof.

3. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by Government promissory Notes for Rs. 10,000 duly endorsed to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

4. No tenders without earnest money will be accepted. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

PLAYFORD REYNOLDS, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

J. Neuberg's Price List of Cigars,

MANILLAS,
DINDIGULS,
PONDICHERRIES,
JAVAS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
BURMAHS,
VEVEYS,
COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
CIGARETTES,
(Own manufacture)
Mild, Medium, and full flavored.
And of
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
By direct importation from Cairo.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TOBACCOS, SNUFFS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS,
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
TRICYCLES,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
SENSITIZED AND ALBUMENIZED PAPER,
CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHIKAR CLOTH,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
AUSTRIAN
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLARETS.

		Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs.a.	Pints. Rs.a.
Medoc, superior	per doz.	12 0	7 0
Pomerol	,,	16 0	9 0
Chateau Pontet Canet	,,	20 0	11 0
Grand Vin Richelieu	,,	24 0	13 0
Chateau Palmer	,,	30 0	17 0
,, Margaux { Rich after Dinner Wines. }	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Laffite	,,	32 0	18 0
Mouton Rothschild	,,	32 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	,,	30 0	...

SAUTERNES.

Sauternes, delicate flavour	,,	20 0	...
Barsac, light Table Wine	,,	20 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

Chambertin	,,	30 0	14 0
Pommard, No. 1 quality	,,	22 0	12 0
Chablis ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Beaune ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Macon ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Grave ,,	,,	22 0	12 0

HOCKS.

Erbach	,,	17 0	9 8
Laubenheimer	,,	18 0	10 0
Neirsteiner	,,	20 0	12 0
Neirsteiner (Pearl)	,,	24 0	13 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	,,	24 0	14 0
Liebfraumilch	,,	25 0	...
Ruddeshein Berg	,,	27 0	...
Steinberg Cabinet	,,	30 0	...

HUNGARIAN WINES.
(BY MAX GREGOR.)

Carlowitz	,,	22 0	...
Carlowitz Selected	,,	27 0	...
Cedenburg, Finest Selected	,,	24 0	...
Bellye Riesling	,,	21 0	...
,, Kadarka	,,	22 0	...
Somlau	,,	21 0	...

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 8	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	—

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 35 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 ..
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES, improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent.

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, evening.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, 4-30 p. m.
Governor's Band, Ladies' Gymkhana, evening.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chupra (s), from Calcutta; Principa (s), Cardiff; Hydaspes (s), London; Kerbella (s), London; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s) for Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kerbella entered the dock yesterday.

Fair.—The annual Gorupdeo fair will be held at that locality to-morrow, and will continue for three successive days.

Found.—A bunch of seven keys found on Hornby-road on Monday by a policeman, has been sent to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, to be returned to the owner on application.

Death From Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Bhagee, girl, aged 10 years, who, on the 9th instant, sustained severe burns about her person by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while standing near an open kerosine-oil lamp. She died from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Mill Accident.—Dhakoo Ambroota, aged 45 years, whilst working in the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parell, on Monday, got his arm accidentally caught by a belt of the cord line shaft, which he was adjusting at the time, severing his right arm from the elbow joint. He was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the arm was amputated, and where he is now lying in a critical condition.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi
Valse	A Maid of Kent	Caroline Louthian
Selection	Der Bettel Student	Millocker
Quadrille	Le Palais de L'Industrie	Croisez
Galop	Feljager	Peplow

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Ladies' Gymkhana.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana, this evening, at 4-45:—

Quadrille	En Masque	Kuhne
Overture	The Foster Children	Lindpaintner
Selection	Ernani	Verdi
Polka	Trotzkopfchen	Faust
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe
Valse	An der Schonen Blauen Donan	Strauss
Gavotte	Stella	Kappey
Galop	Eldorado	Fricke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

A Seaman's Sad Loss.—Bawakhan Bomerkhan, a caltassee on board the s. s. Anglo-Indian, while proceeding ashore from his vessel in a tonie on Monday afternoon, placed a currency note for Rs. 100 on the seat of the tonie as he was taking some small change out of his purse. On reaching the shore, and on looking for the note, he found it had been blown away overboard. It formed the greater portion of his ten months' wages, which were paid him that day.

A Thieving Borah.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Butterfield charged a Borah, named Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy, with the theft of Rs. 110. It appeared from the evidence that the accused picked the pocket of a caste-fellow of the amount while the coat was hung up in a Musjid. With some of the money he paid his way to Poona, where he was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

An Old Offender.—Abdool Rahimon Abdool Cadur, a noted character, having no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges—one of theft of a brass vessel, the property of Curreem Moorbhoy, a dealer in brass vessels, from his shop at the Null Bazaar, and the other of having in his possession a nut-cracker reasonably suspected to have been stolen. On admitting three previous convictions, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Criminal Trespass.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and filed an information on behalf of his client, Dulputbhai Bhugoobai, the mortgagee of the mill of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, now in liquidation, charging Hormusjee Kaikasroo Khambata with criminal trespass on the mill premises, and applied for a summons against him. The magistrate granted the application, and made the summons returnable on the 18th instant.

Theft.—Inspector Jones charged Doorga Pursad and Shoopal Doorga Pursad, an uncle and nephew, before Mr. Ryan yesterday with stealing and receiving a gold ornament, the property of a Bania. In consequence of certain information received, Mr. Jones visited the police chawls at Byculla where No. 2, who is a sowar, lived with his uncle. A box belonging to the former, in which was kept the property of both the prisoners, was searched, and in it was found the gold ornament. The *kunti*, as it is called, was found, on inquiries being made, to belong to a Borah, at whose house No. 1 was often seen. He was then taken into custody with his nephew. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, who appeared for the accused, addressed the court, after which Mr. Ryan discharged No. 2, whose conduct he characterized as being open to suspicion. The first accused was sentenced to three months' hard laboru, he having called no evidence to disprove the charge.

The Cutchee Bhattia Relief Fund.—A meeting of influential members of the Cutchee Bhattia community was held on Sunday last at the new bungalow, at Tardeo, of Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, a leading and well-known member of that community, who presided. The object of the meeting was to organise a fund to afford relief to the destitute and to support the poor and helpless members of the community. The chairman set a laudable example, which was followed by others, and a handsome amount was raised. The followsums were subscribed on the spot:—Messrs. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee Rs. 4,001, Gokaldas Madhavjee Rs. 3,001, Khimjee Jewa Rs. 3,001, Inderjee Raghavjee Rs. 3,001, Shamjee Ludha, Rs. 2,500 Tejpal Gopejee Rs. 1,001, Jaitha Cullianjee, Rs. 1,001, Nursi Khatao Rs. 1,001, Dyal Bhimjee Rs. 1,001 Moorlidhur Anandjee and Mowjee Mooljee Rs. 1,001, Asar Veerjee Rs. 1,001, Korjee Munjee, Rs. 1,000, Kessowjee Purshotum Rs. 751, Ookerda Khetsey Rs. 751, Khatao Natha Rs. 751, Natha Inderjee Rs. 750, Damodhur Hirjee Rs. 501, Dosa Mooljee Rs. 500, Sewjee Oomersey Rs. 500, and Premjee Kala Rs. 500. These subscriptions on the spot amounted to Rs. 27,514; but it is expected that the fund will in a few days reach a lakh of rupees.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Remington and Co., Mr. R. Baumbach in the chair.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December last. The number of bales pressed during that period has been 17,549 bales of cotton, 10,207 of hay—total 27,756 bales. There were pressed in 1884 55,007 bales and in 1883 45,467, or a decrease in the company's business, as compared with the previous year, of 27,251 bales. The cause of this falling off in business must be attributed to the short outturn of the cotton crop, the quantity exported being only 772,604 bales against 1,292,940 bales in 1884 and 1,385,726 bales in 1883. The machinery has worked satisfactorily throughout the year, few breakages of any consequence having occurred. The directors regret that the result of the year's business does not permit them to declare a dividend, but they trust their next report will be more satisfactory to the shareholders. The profit and loss account, as will be seen, shows a balance at credit of Rs. 21-2-11.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and audited accounts and balance-sheet, re-electing Messrs. R. Baumbach and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as directors, re-appointing Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to Mr. Baumbach brought the meeting to a close.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.
Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A passenger by the Hydaspes writes to us:—The passengers on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes have had the pleasure of hearing the much-debated "Silver Question" placed in a clear light by Mr. Guilford Molesworth, and thinking the further elucidation of this important matter may be of interest to many of your readers whose pockets have been, and will be, more seriously affected, should the present unsatisfactory state of affairs be continued, I send you the following epitome of the two lectures which we listened to:—

In his first lecture, Mr. Molesworth, after pointing out the causes and the remedy, demonstrated that the influx of silver from Nevada had nothing whatever to do with the depreciation of silver, and showed that the annual production of gold at the time of the depression had exceeded that of silver by £5,000,000 sterling, and that, moreover, the enormous gold supplies from Australia and California in 1850-56 had failed to disturb the equilibrium between gold and silver. The lecturer proceeded to show that the evil was caused by the abandonment of bi-metallism by France, and that it was not confined to India, but had caused universal disaster, falsifying the standard of value, giving an unhealthy appreciation to gold, destroying confidence and credit, depressing trade, robbing labour of its employment, and precipitating a conflict between labour and capital. He then showed that bi-metallism was no new thing, but had been tested by long experience, and had kept an equilibrium of rates between silver and gold for three-quarters of a century until it was abandoned in 1874. That a strong reaction in favour of bi-metallism had lately sprung up in Europe and America; that all the delegates of the nations represented at the Monetary Conferences of 1878 and 1881 had been unanimous in the opinion that the rehabilitation of silver was necessary; that the United States had submitted a scheme for international agreement that would at once rehabilitate silver; that Germany, France, and Italy were willing to accept it, and that England was the only obstacle to its adoption. In conclusion, the lecturer urged the necessity of rigorous action, and advocated the formation of an association for "the rehabilitation of silver."

As Mr. Molesworth's first address had roused considerable interest and discussion among the passengers, they requested him to give a second, explaining more in detail the nature of bi-metallism and the manner in which it operated. In the second lecture the lecturer exposed the fundamental error of mono-metallism by showing how a doctrinaire misapplication of the principles of political economy lead to the impression that bi-metallism was contrary to those principles, and he explained how, although legislation could not directly give a value to commodities like silver and gold, yet indirectly it could affect their value by setting up a demand for them as money, or causing the demand to cease by demonetization. He then proceeded to indicate how, although legislation could not maintain a ratio between the two metals, yet it could set up an action through the ordinary laws of supply and demand—a demand which maintained the equilibrium at the ratio fixed by law. He further elucidated the question by showing that if one metal had a tendency to rise above the other in value, the debtor, who has the choice of metal, would never be foolish enough to select the dearer metal. The debtor was then the person who caused the demand, and if he did not select the dearer metal, the demand for that metal ceased, and consequently its value fell. On the other hand, the demand for the cheaper metal caused its value to rise, and thus there existed a perfect automatic action operating by means of the ordinary laws of supply, a demand not in opposition to them as the mono-metallists erroneously affirm. The lecturer then proceeded to show that there was no such compensating action in mono-metallism, which was exposed to violent fluctuation due to the variation in production. He then quoted the advice of Mr. Alexander Baring, who in 1828 urged England to abandon its mono-metallism on account of the stringencies to which it gave rise in cramping and reducing the circulation of currency on increasing distress. But he gave a short account of the causes which led to the abandonment of bi-metallism, the disastrous results which immediately followed upon it, the appreciation of gold, the manner in which the currency was contracted, and the baneful effects of this contraction. And after disposing of some of the minor arguments of mono-metallists and the futility of the remedies proposed, he thought it probable that the stimulus to the internal trade of India had rested on a fictitious basis, and would not in all probability be permanent; but even admitting the stimulus vested on a real basis it would be but a side issue on a question of unparalleled magnitude, and sunk into insignificance when compared with the other disastrous results. The only class who really benefited by the disaster is the class of "gold bugs," the unproductive class who live upon loans and rob the productive classes, thus fattening on the general ruin. Subsequently several of the passengers put down their names as desiring to form an association for the rehabilitation of silver, if such an association could be formed, and Mr. Carlisle, of Messrs. Carlisle Nephews and Co., of Calcutta, consented to receive letters in application for membership of such association, and to hand them to the secretary as soon as one had been nominated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RUDRA BIN IRAPA.

The accused was in September last charged before Mr. Govind Ballajee, second-class magistrate of Parasgad at Soundatti, with house-breaking and theft. The accused made a hole into the roof of the house of the complainant, Venkapa Bhimapa, got into the house through it, and broke the lock of a room with intent to commit theft during the day. He also stole silver bangles, &c., of the value of Rs. 47, which were kept in a box in the room. He was convicted and sentenced by the magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Their lordships, on a review of the proceedings, were of opinion that the sentence was inadequate, and enhanced it to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A MAGISTRATE EXCEEDING HIS JURISDICTION.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* PARTAP JEBBA AND FIVE OTHERS.

The six accused were in November last tried before Mr. Motilal Choonilal, first-class magistrate, Ahmedabad, for voluntarily causing hurt to Kala Raiji, who died subsequently. They were all convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each. Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, was of opinion that the convictions should be set aside. He remarked that the magistrate believed the evidence that the deceased was beaten by a number of men with sticks during the night while in a field, and death followed soon after, and there was evidence that the death resulted from the beating and the attack itself was unprovoked. If there was a beating with sticks regardless of where the blows fell, and an injury to the stomach, the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder would *prima facie* be shown; and it would be for the Session Court to determine what offence was actually constituted. On these grounds, Mr. Walker considered that the convictions should be set aside, and that the magistrate should be ordered to commit the accused persons for trial before the Sessions Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine.—In this case, the expert witness gave his opinion that the beating might have hastened the death. If that was the fact, it was the cause of death, section 299, Penal Code, example 1. Another witness says a mark on the arm might have been caused by a hard substance. The magistrate omits to notice the statement of several witnesses that several of the prisoners used sticks with iron rings. He has also omitted to question the people, who nursed deceased and fomented him before he died, as to what swellings or marks they saw. He has hardly enquired of the eye-witnesses about the severity of the beating. The cases he quotes of slight blows causing death are quite different to a beating by six persons with sticks, some of them being iron-ringed. I think sufficient grounds exist for giving notice to prisoners to show cause why they should not be committed for trial on charges of murder and culpable homicide.

Their Lordships directed notices to be issued to the accused to show cause why the magistrate's finding and sentence should not be set aside, and why they should not be committed to the Court of Session on a charge of murder and culpable homicide, the notices to be returnable within a month.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Nyanza, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at haff-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·865
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	187.

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 29th January. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Crockett
Misses Crockett
Lt-Col Stockley
Mr Sowell
Col W C Chowne
Mr and Mrs Harris
Mrs Wilson and infant
Miss Garden
Comr E E Gissing
Mrs Seacock
Mr G Mackay
Mr T Butterick
Mr Ratray
Mr F W R Cowley
Mr Alaridge
Mr Glazebrook
Mrs Welkinson and infant
Mr J Townsend
Mr J Spicer
Mr Chitty

FROM VENICE.

Mr K G Gupta
Mr Molesworth

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A C Preston
Col Ellis
Major Barker
Mr and Mrs Forsyth
Genl Sir C Arbuthnot
Mr Burrows
Mr F Bliss
Mr T Carlisle
Capt A E Russell
Mr Playfair

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 23rd to 29th January, inclusive.)

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Buckingham Palace on Friday, and returned to Osborne.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales and his sons arrived on Friday at Eaton-hall, near Chester, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminister. Some information supplied to the police caused the Prince to alight at a small station before reaching Chester.

In the House of Lords on Friday a question was asked relating to the conduct of the Provost-Marshal at Mandalay, and Lord Harris said that information had been requested from the authorities in Burmah. On Monday, Lord Harris said that the Commissioner in Burmah had expressed disapproval of the conduct of the Provost-Marshal in relation to the execution of prisoners, and that further inquiries would be instituted. Lord Kilmorey moved a resolution in favour of abolishing the Viceroyalty in Ireland. Lords Cowper, Howth, and Fortescue supported that view, in which Lord Salisbury concurred, but he thought that the present moment was not a suitable time for such a change. In reply to a suggestion from Lord Waveny, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Government hoped within 48 hours to receive a report from Mr. W. H. Smith, on which they would immediately communicate to Parliament the measures they deemed necessary to adopt. On Tuesday a Bill to enable the Lord Chancellor to make temporary provision for carrying on the Land Registry Office pending definitive arrangements was passed through all its stages. Last night Viscount Cranbrook stated that Lord Salisbury had gone to Osborne to make a communication to the Queen, and he had proposed an adjournment of the House until Monday. This motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday the debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who was followed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. A. Elliot (who as a Liberal approved the reference in the Speech to the maintenance of the Union), Mr. Gregory, and other speakers, and the debate was again adjourned. On Monday, Mr. Bourke, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, said that a collective Note of the Powers had been sent to Greece warning that State against an attack on Turkey. On the adjourned debate on the Address being resumed, Mr. Hunter moved a resolution condemning the expedition to Burmah as being undertaken without the assent of Parliament, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Barclay moved an amendment in favour of reform of land tenure which, after debate, was negatived by 211 to 183 votes. On Tuesday the Government gave notice for Thursday of a Bill to prevent crime and to restore order in Ireland. The debate on the Address was resumed, and an amendment was moved by Mr. J. Collings in favour of providing legal facilites for the acquirement of allotments by agricultural labourers. Mr. Chaplin, on the part of the Government, opposed the amendment, and Mr. Gladstone approved of it. The debate was continued until a late hour, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Arch, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Chamberlain speaking in support, and Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Hartington in opposition. On a division, the amendment was carried by 329 to 250, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government, appreciating the meaning of the vote, proposed an adjournment till Thursday, which was agreed to. A statement was made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Prime Minister was absent in attendance on the Queen, and he therefore moved an adjournment until Monday, which was agreed to.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday and on Wednesday.

Mr. W. H. Smith was sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland on Monday, and returned to London on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an appeal from Athens, expressed a hope that Greece would pause before placing herself in conflict with the united recommendation of the Powers.

Archdeacon Darby has bean appointed Dean of Chester.

Viscount Strathallan, a representative peer of Scotland, died on Saturday.

The deaths are announced of General Sir W. Norcott, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, aged 82; of Mr. Joseph Hoare, the banker, and formerly M.P. for Hull; of Sir W. Burrell, formerly M. P. for Shoreham; of Major-General L. E. Knight; of Mr. B. S. Follett, Q.C., Chief of the Land Registry; of Mr. Flowers, a magistrate at Bow-street Police-court; and of the Rev. Dr. Cradock, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Earl of Stradbroke died on Wednesday, aged 91.

M. de Lesseps was entertained at aluncheon yesterday by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, and last night embarked on board the West India mail steamer for Panama.

The weather has again become severe in England and Scotland, and there have been heavy falls of snow in most parts of the country. Two persons perished in the snow, a man near Canterbury, and a woman at Peterborough.

The polling at Croydon on Wednesday resulted in the return of Mr. Sidney Herbert, a Conservative candidate, by a majority of 747 votes.

Joseph Baines, a hawker at Barrow, was convicted at Lancaster Assizes of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to death.

Madame Mourey, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connexion with the Armstrong case, has died in Milbank Prison.

Obituary.—The Earl of Stradbroke; Viscount Strathallan; Sir W. W. Burrell, late M.P.; Sir George Yule; General Sir W. S.R. Norcott, K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. J. J. Fulton, Mad. Ret. List; Mr. Flowers, police magistrate; Mr. Joseph Hoare, banker; Mr. B. S. Follett, Q.C.; Mr. J. H. N. Glossop, police magistrate; Dr. E. H. Cradock, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; Lady Isabella Barnard; Dowager Countess of Rothes; the Duchesse de Saldanha; Lady Elizabeth Boyle.

The Eastern crisis has become more complicated by the threatening conduct of Greece. In reply to a notification that the British fleet would enter Greek waters should the Government refuse to disarm, M. Delyannis declared that his Government would not yield. The Greek fleet put to sea on Sunday for an unknown destination. The British Mediterranean Squadron has since been ordered to proceed to Athens. It is reported that the Greek Government has consented to defer to the wishes of the Powers.

It is stated from Constantinople that a Turkish squadron has been ordered to cruise in the vicinity of Salonica and Trevesa.

The Servian Government has contradicted "malicious rumours" that they are continuing their war preparations. Austria, however, is pressing the Belgrade Ministry to diminish the military force now under arms.

Bucharest has now been agreed to by all parties as the meeting place for the negotiators for peace between Bulgaria and Servia, but the proceedings are not expected to begin until Prince Alexander has come to a definite understanding with the Porte.

The Prince of Montenegro is in Paris and has had an interview with M. de Freycinet.

There is a strong feeling in Germany against the Bill for creating a Government monopoly in the sale of spirits, and it is generally expected that the measure will be rejected by the Reichstag.

The British detachments in Burmah have had several successful encounters with insurgent bands. One of the pretender Princes has been killed by natives.

A fire broke out on Sunday in a poor-house at Jackson, Michigan, and 40 of the inmates were burnt to death, others being dangerously injured by exposure to the intense cold now prevailing.

In the Prussian Landtag yesterday Prince Bismarck justified the expulsion of Russian and Austrian Poles from German provinces on the ground of the animosity evinced by the Poles to German government and German interests.

In consequence of an adverse vote of the Danish Folkething a Royal decree has sanctioned the payment of current expenses by Ministerial order, and the decree has provoked a protesting motion in the Chamber, which will be discussed Immediately.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C H T Crosthwaite, B C S
Mr J P Hawkins, B
Col S J Browne, B S C
Major G M Abbott, B S C
Lieut C J Corfield, B S C
Lieut C P W Pirie, B S C
Surg-Major H Boyd, B
Conductor W Scott, B
Conductor R Orr, B
Major A Chaplin, M Inf
Capt W Coles, R Eng
Lieut H L Gardiner, R Art
Lieut W J R Wickham, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Cornwall, B, 8 mo
Mr A S Gerrard, B, 6 mo
Mr C F Krieser, B, 6 mo
Col G N Channer, V C, B S C, 6 mo
Mr S Russell, M C S, 6 mo
Capt E W St G Welchman, B S C, 3 mo
Mr J Elphinstone, Bo C S, 7 mo
Mr J W Orr, Bo, to Feb 27
Mr N A Moos, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Thornhill, B
Capt S B Beatson, B S C
Mr J W F Dumergue, M C S
Conductor F T Deane, Bo

THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN MANDALAY.

In the House of Lords on Jan 25, the Marquis of Ripon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any answer in respect to certain proceedings alleged to have taken place at Mandalay under the orders of the Provost-Marshal.

Lord Harris.—I am able to inform the noble marquis on all the points raised, except the first, which has reference to the question of the photographing of the men who were about to be executed The reply received under that head is from the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, and is as follows:—"Rangoon, Jan. 23.—First point—namely, photographing prisoners at moment of execution. I am telegraphing to Mandalay for fuller information." On the point as to a certain prisoner having been asked questions under fear of death, the reply is:—"It is true that Provost-Marshal did place a man suspected of treasonable correspondence in fear of instant death in order to induce him to give information which might have criminated two members of Burmese Durbar. On hearing of this, I pointed out to Provost-Marshal that evidence extorted was valueless, and that it was contrary to all laws to extort evidence by moral torture, and I requested that similar proceedings might not recur. I believe Provost Marshal had done nothing of the kind on any previous occasion, and will not do anything of the kind again. It is also clear that Provost-Marshal has proceeded in a most unjustifiable manner, at all events in one case. I have telegraphed to Prendergast direct, that if *primá facie* case is made out against Provost-Marshal on one of the counts mentioned, he and any other officers implicated should be suspended from their functions, and, if proved guilty, visited with the severest penalty." telegram from the Viceroy, dated January 24, says:—"We have English civil officers and police officers in command in each of the five districts—Mandalay, Minhla, Ningyan, Pagan, and Myingyan. These officers are supported by troops, and they are working through local Woons and Thagyis. Rest of country is nominally dominated by Hlootdap or Burmese Supreme Council. At several points, Bhamo, Tagaing Hwebo, Ava, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Myodaung, we have military detachments stationed with civil officers in attendance. At present country is still under military occupation. Though rebels taken in arms on the field are liable to be shot, no one is to be shot or punished by civil officers otherwise than after trial. Then, in districts nominally under Hlootdaw, sentences of death cannot be carried out by native officials or otherwise than on responsibility of and after trial by, civil officer who may be nearest the ground. Prisoners published under martial law by Provost-Marshal or by commanding officers do not come under civil officers' conizance, while country is under military occupation. My hope is that within few week's time I may be in a position to post civil officers backed by troops in remaining districts of country." The map that the noble earl (the Earl of Kimberley) alluded to will be placed in the library; it is not a recent one, as it is dated 1875.

The Earl of Kimberley said that what he wanted was a map which would show the territory annexed to Her Majesty's dominions.

In the House of Commons Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether, since the annexation of Upper Burmah, the control of affairs was under the Chief Commissioner, and the military authorities were amenable to his orders in regard to the treatment of the Burmese; and whether they exercised any uncontrolled power of life and death under any sort of martial law.

Mr. O. Morgan asked whether the prisoners stated to have been shot by order of the Provost-Marshal at Mandalay were subjected to any form of trial; and if so, how and for what offences and under what law, if, any, were they tried. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. Churchill said that as part of the right hon. gentleman's question was, he imagined, of a highly technical and legal character, he could not answer it without notice. He could however, give to the House a good deal of information. The Viceroy informed him that the original instructions to General Prendergast, who was at the head of the expedition, and therefore responsible for everything that was done, while military operations were going on, were, that he and Mr. Commissioner Bernard were to establish a civil jurisdiction as soon as the military authorities had pacified the disturbed districts. Mr. Bernard telegraphed to the Viceroy a settlement as to the present state of affairs having reference to the civil and military jurisdiction as follows:—"We have English civil officers and police officers in command in each of the five districts of Mandalay, Minhla, Ningyan, Pagan, and Myingyan. These officers are supported by troops, and they are working through local Woons and Thagyis." Of course, in those districts obviously civil law prevailed. "The rest of the country is nominally dominated by the Burmese Supreme Council." He could not give the name for that. (A laugh.) "At several points, however—Bhamo, Tagaing, Slevebo, Ava, Upper Chindurin, Lower Chindurin, and Myodaring—we have military detachments stationed with civil officers in attendance. At present the country s still under military occupation." Mr. Bernard went on to say that "the rebels taken in arms on the field are liable to be shot; no one is to be shot or punished by civil officers otherwise than after trial." (Cries of "Oh, oh" from the Irish members.) "In districts nominally under the Burmese Supreme Council sentences of death cannot be carried out by native officials otherwise than on the responsibility of and after trial by the civil officers who may be nearest the ground. The prisoners punished under martial law by the Provost-Marshal or any of the officers do not come under the civil officer's cognizance while the country is under military occupation. My hope is that in a few weeks' time I may be in a position to post civil officers only backed by troops in the remaining districts of the country." That was all the information in his possession with regard to the question. With regard to the questions asked on Friday, he was sorry to say that the information in his possession was far from satisfactory. The Viceroy had telegraphed that it was clear that the Provost-Marshal had proceeded in a most unjustifiable manner (hear, hear); at any rate in one case. He alluded to the case where evidence was sought to be extorted by placing the prisoner apparently under the fire of soldiers. ("Hear, hear" and cries of "Oh" from the Irish members.) The Viceroy said he had telegraphed to General Prendergast directing that if a *prima facie* case were made out against the Provost-Marshal in either of the cases mentioned he and the other officers implicated were to be suspended from their functions, and, if proved guilty, visited with the severest penalty. (Cheers.) Mr. Bernard, who was at Rangoon, telegraphed that he was still investigating the allegation respecting the photographing of prisoners under execution. He added, "It is true that the Provost-Marshal did place a man suspected of treasonable correspondence in fear of instant death, in order to induce him to give information which would have criminated two members of the Burmese durbar. On hearing of this, I pointed out to the Provost-Marshal that evidence extorted was valueless (Ironical cheers from the Irish members, and an hon. member, "Not in Ireland"), and that it was contrary to law "Oh, oh" from the Irish members) to extort evidence by moral torture." ("Hear hear" from the Irish members.) He was giving to the House the best information in his power. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bernard went on to say—"And I requested that similar proceedings should not recur." (Hear, hear.) The result of the Viceroy's telegram would undoubtedly be that the Provost-Marshal would be suspended, and that the closest and most rigorous investigation would be made into that officer's conduct, and if it should turn out that that officer had so disgraced the Queen's Army he made no doubt that, in the Viceroys words, "the most exemplary punishment would be meted out to him." (Cheers).

Sir G. Campbell asked whether Burmese resisting the conquest of their country were to be treated as rebels. "Hear, hear" from the Irish members.

Lord R. Churchill replied that when King Theebaw and the Burmese army surrendered it was probably held by the military authorities that regular military resistance had come to an end. (Hear, hear.) The military authorities were occupied in putting down dacoity or brigandage. The dacoits were bands of armed men who did not attack the British troops but Burmese villagers, burning their houses and plundering their towns. (Hear, hear.) As long as the country was under military operations he imagined that dacoits would be tried if taken in the field red-handed by martial law; but in districts where the English civil officer had troops under his command, he apprehended that dacoits would be tried according to the forms of Indian law.

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would call attention to the subject on the earliest opportunity.

Lord R. Churchill, in reply to Mr. O'Kelly, read, another telegram, which stated that a certain pretender had razed villages and had committed other crimes. He was captured by Burmese officials and sent to Mandalay for trial. The pretender admitted the truth of the charges, but said he was not aiming at the throne of Mandalay but at that of one of the Shan States. The trial was conducted by the Burmese Supreme Council, and the prisoner was sentenced to death; but the British authorities had pointed out that if the execution were to take place they must hear evidence themselves, as they could not execute on the strength of the decision of the Burmese Supreme Court. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to Dr. Cameron.

Lord R. Churchill said he would lay on the table all the information possible bearing on the subject; and as quickly as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD'S VISIT TO ULWUR.

Mr. Edwin Arnold gives the following account of his visit to Ulwur:—Ulwur is a Rajput State, 3,024 square miles in area, and containing 800,000 inhabitants, of whom the majority are those warlike Meos who used to be the trouble and even terror of the Delhi Emperors. There were times when the gates of the great city had to be closed at the "Azan" prayer, after which hour none ventured forth for fear of the Ulwur Meos. They are quiet enough now, under British vigilance and the rule of the young Maharajah Mangal Singh, of the *Barah Kolri*, a most intelligent and high-minded Prince who governs excellently. As in other parts of Rajputana, ridges of parallel hills shut in the central and picturesque valley of the province; game is plentiful among the *dhank* and *salar* jungles, and the two large lakes of Siliserh and Deoti, near the capital, swarm with fish and fowl, the latter being also so full of water-snakes that the palace on an island in its midst has become uninhabitable. Alligators occur in these Ulwur pools, and carry off goats, donkeys, and even ponies. Among the trees of the uplands are the *khair* and *tendu*, yielding ebony; the *simal*, a cotton-tree, of which the buds are largely eaten by monkeys; and the *jiwapot*, furnishing rosaries from its berries; while the plains abound in *neem*, *kikar* or *baubul*, fig, tamarind, and jujube, with bamboos and palms. Tigers and panthers roam in the hills, as also *sambhur*, *nilghai*, and black buck, and the *jarak* or hyæna, on which the natives say that witches ride, "one hyæna having actually been caught lately with his nose bored for riding-strings." The wild pig is fairly frequent, and after the twelfth year, so the shikaris declare, has a hide which becomes impenetrable to bullets. There is, moreover, the *seh* or porcupine, whose quill stuck in a door will make the household quarrel till it be removed—the *sâla* or ant-eater, as well as foxes, wild cats, badgers, otters, lynxes, flying-foxes, and endless monkeys. Peacocks sun themselves everywhere in town and wilderness, the little weaver-bird, *baiyas*, swings his bottle-shaped nest in every grove, two kinds of parrots abound along with bulbuls, green pigeons, the owl called "King of the Night," the *tintori*, which chatters when a tiger moves in the grass, the *lanklat* and *bandani*, "which perch upon his head and pick meat out of his mouth as he sleeps," and the *kanjan*, a little dusky bird, having a black feather in its head, which will render anybody invisible if he carries it. It may be inferred that Ulwur is a good field for naturalists and sportsmen. The people have a singular custom when a person of importance enters their towns or villages. The women collect and begin a song in chorus, the foremost carrying on her head brass vessel called the *kalas*, into which the visitor is expected to drop a rupee. Lady Dufferin the other day, in entering Ulwur placed five golden *mohurs* in the *kalas*, of which the town still gratefully speaks. The badge of Ulwur is the dagger with wrist guard, and the *chunar* tree, from which Ram plucked a leaf to place in his *puggri* when he went to fetch Sita from Ceylon, the Rajputs being descended from Ram and Sita. Of the Ulwur Hindoos half follow Shiva and half Vishnu, but the disreputable Shakti sect called *Kund* or *Panth* is much on the increase, and performs secret and immoral rites.

The Maharajah, on befitting occasions, keeps great state. On high festivals he is accompanied by the *Mahi Maratib*, the famous ennobling insignia received from Delhi, by the images of Sita Ram, by a person supporting a gilded umbrella, people carrying pankhas representing the sun and moon, by mace-bearers, *morehall* or peacock-plume bearers, *chonri* or yak-tail bearers, men wielding curious spears, *ballam walas*, carriers of silver tiger-headed clubs, *ghota walas*, runners carrying guns, *khas bardars*, and ordinary spearmen, *barchi walas*. But personally he has the simplest tastes imaginable, laughs at all this mediæval frippery, and next to the solid business of his kingdom, cares for little except good horses and manly sports. The room in the Summer Palace where the Prince of Ulwur administers government is as plain as bank-parlour, furnished with a few common armchairs and a second-hand writing table, and carpeted with a woollen *durry*. But it is a "King's room," notwithstanding; as its window, opening into the garden, the Maharajah receives with his own hand the petitions of all who come, and over the window is inscribed a Persian verse which says: "The cry of the poor and of the oppressed is heard in heaven." In the same palace are divans and chambers as splendid as anything in India, one especially, called the *Shish-Khana*, or "Hall of Mirrors," which cost £60,009 to decorate, contains a dining-table of solid silver, having curious moving channels of crystal, where coloured fish seem to dart about. But Mangal Singh administers affairs in the little garden-room, and even gives audience in a very plain apartment on the roof, with no adornments except a portrait of the Queen, and the superb view which it affords over the gardens and the city. He received us, dressed in a Norfolk jacket, linen trousers, stockings, and spring-side boots, his shirt fastened at the neck by a large diamond. We were his guests at Ulwur, and his great solicitude was to know if we were well lodged and provided for. No one could blend better than this Rajput Ruler the dignity which belongs to his line and rank, with perfect ease and frankness of manner. He had just returned from shooting, of which, as well as of hawking and hunting with the cheetahs, he is extremely fond. His people adore him for his love of justice and simplicity. The brother of his Dewan—Sri Ram—one of the most accomplished and amiable gentlemen in Rajputana, told us many anecdotes of the Maharajah's devotion to the welfare of his people.

The city of Ulwur contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It possesses none of the picturesqueness of Jeypore, having narrow unpaved streets, and few buildings of importance. The people, however, are interesting, blending, as they do, many races and castes, and pursuing a great variety of arts and industries. Some of the women—particularly those from the villages—wear the curious cloths of yellow and brown or blue and yellow, which are inlaid with little circular pieces of looking-glass. In the sunshine they seem, at a distance, as if clothed with gems. In the heart of the city is the Banni Bilas Palace, which commands from a pavilion on its roof a prospect so enchanting, that it may compare with the view from the top of the Royal Residence at Jeypore. The pavilion is of white marble, its roof and walls inlaid with coloured stones, and that pretty tinsel-work of glass and mother-o'-pearl or mica let into the panels and arches, which gives the indescribable effect of soft moonlight already mentioned in describing the Jeypore palaces. The open front of this beautiful apartment gives upon a large tank or lake, surrounded by white marble walls, embellished at every angle with elegant-domed kiosks. Behind the lake rise abruptly the steep hills embosoming the city, hills of a rich warm colour, belted with light green vegetation, and crowned with the walls of an ancient fort. Ulwur is a corruption of Alpur, "the strong city" and the fortress was built in stormy times by the Nikumpa Rajputs; but a woman's righteous anger overthrew its owners. The old system in all these Hindoo states was "despotism tempered by assassination." In the case of the Nikumpas, their ruin is attributed to the practice of human sacrifice. Daily they offered to Durga Devi some wretched man or woman belonging to the lower castes. A Dom widow's son was thus put to death, and the Domni, in revenge, told the Khanzada chief of Kotila that he might easily seize the Ulwur fort by attacking it when the Nikumpas were engaged in the worship of Devi, at which time they laid aside their arms. An attack was accordingly organized. A party of Khanzadas lay in wait under the fort; the Domni, at the proper moment, gave the signal by throwing down a basket of ashes, and a successful assault was made. The spot where the ashes were thrown down is still pointed out and called "Domni Danta." You look upon this bright landscape, full of old legend and busy traffic, from balconies of pierced marble—delicious little bowers of carved and fretted embroidery, where the satin polish of the stone, the cool smooth floors, the light filtering through sheeny windows of close and complex patterns, the tinkle of fountains falling on the pavement, the breeze sighing through the feathers of the palm-trees, and the broad flags of the banana make up a sense of luxury and soft life which words cannot convey. Close to the lake is the lovely cenotaph of the Maharajah Bakhtawar Singh, with foliated arches, copied in marble from the segmental forms which bamboos take when they are tied together for a roof. There is no dead King's spirit who might not be proud of such a tomb, and no artist who would not confess it a perfect subject for his pencil, with the wild peacocks dropping their gorgeous trains down its white walls, and the water reflecting every line and angle of its graceful shape.

Inside the Palace are a library, an arsenal, and a *Tosha-Khana*, or Treasure-House. The library is rich in Sanskrit and Persian MSS., which certain skilful scribes were copying. It contains some marvellous illuminated scrolls, some ancient Kurans, and one special copy of the Gulistan, for which it would be almost justifiable to break the last commandment. The book is valued even by local bibliophiles at £50,000, but is beyond price for the purity of its script, and the splendid colour and delicacy of its pictures. Some one at Ulwur ought to reproduce these beautiful mediæval designs, as Dr. Hindley has popularised at Jeypore those of the Mahabharata, executed by order of Akbar the Great. The old Brahman Librarian—saluted as "Dwijasuttama," or Best of the Twice-born—was so gratified at the epithet, and at a little Sanskrit compliment written in his "name-book," that he would have detained us all day over his learned treasures. But we passed on to the Armoury, where there were hundreds of choice and famous swords, hilted to outdo Excalibar in gold, jade and jewelled work. Some of them had pearls enclosed in a slot within the breadth of the blade, so that the pearls run up and down as the point is raised or depressed, a well-known trick of the old Oriental swordforgers. There were shields of great beauty, some of transparent rhinoceros-hide, studded with gold and jewels; some of nil-ghai skin, the tuft of hair upon the breast being carefully retained, and made to furnish the tassel of the boss. A shirt of mail worn by Holkar's grandfather, and a rifle ten feet in length, were shown with special pride by the Maharajah's armourer, who is the best judge of the water and temper of a sword-blade in Rajputana. In the *tosha-khana* were numberless chests of teak bound with iron, containing the surplus funds of Ulwur in rupees and gold mohurs, elephant trappings, gilded saddles and bridles, dresses of honour, costly shawls, and the jewels of the Royal Household. The glories of these latter were exhibited amid a crowd of proud and respectful Rajput guards and attendants. There was a diamond worth £10,000, and two emeralds of prodigious size, with Persian couplets carved upon their lucent green, which might have made any feminine breast glow with passionate desire, not to mention a rope of pearls, for which the seas of Ormuz and of Lanka must have been ransacked. The *Tosha-Khana* also buys and stores perfumes; and the dark little treasure-chamber was sweet and subtle with all sorts of essences, laid up for State occasions and for the pleasuring of the zenana, in flasks, jars, and little leathern *dubbas*. Those curious in the fine delights of fragrance should procure some of the oil of the Keora palm. It will give a new sensation to the nose.

But the Prince, as has been said, sets but light store by these vanities. He is devoted to horses, and has a splendid breeding stud, comprising some of the best Kattiawar, Arabian, and even English blood. The riding-stallions inhabit a vast range of stabling where every stall has affixed the name, age, and pedigree of the occupant while the mares are camped in a still lrger enclosure, their colts and fillies running about near them, in a perfect equine paradise for comfort and solitude. As a result of this establishment the cavalry of the Maharajah is magnificently mounted. The Kattiawar horse has a little curled tuft to the ear, somewhat like that of a lynx, and very good legs. They brought us the little Prince's ponies for inspection—one of them a tiny creature from Burmah, the gift of Mr. Grant Duff. We had seen the Heir Apparent at the palace, and kissed his small, tender hand—a baby of between two and three years, with a pretty face and charming infantile manners. Not far from the stables was the lane of mud-built houses where the cheetahs, lynxes, and falcons were kept. The hunting leopards—very fine animals—were lazily stretched on *charpoys* in the hot noonday, their cream-coloured skins, with the black dots, and savage, sarcastic faces, making wonderful pictures under the sunlight. The lynxes mewed and snarled beneath the trees to which they were chained, whining for blood when a monkey or chicken came in sight. Both are employed in the pursuit of antelope; and the first rush and leap of a cheetah when he breaks from cover, or bounds out of the nullah upon the Indian black buck, is one of the sights whose cruelty is half-redeemed by the spectacle of the terrible energy developed on one side and prodigious agility manifested on the other. That plunge of the leopard at the deer, and that spring of the buck, as he flings himself into the air to escape, are the supreme expressions of the forces of violence and fear.

We drove with the Diwan's brother, Mr. Nanoo Mull, to the great lake of Silisesh, where an embankment, skillfully devised, shuts in a long valley and fills it with pure mountain water, which supplies the capital and keeps all the surrounding gardens and fields green. Along the road—which wound between high red hills among endless fields of cotton—strings of Meos, men and women, passed us, the latter wearing crimson and amber *cholis* and those glittering saris inlaid with glass, before mentioned, which sparkle with every movement. In each field and grove the pea-fowl strutted about, sacred and secure; and the grey cranes—which always go about in attached couples, like the *chakur* and *chakri* partridge, which nothing but death can separate—stalked along the edge of every pool. If you did not see these creatures, nor notice the camels, the ox-wains, and the people, Siliserh might have been Ulleswater, so English were the bare hills and the bushy shores! The Maharajah has a palace and a steam-launch here, and sometimes brings the ladies of the zenana for a little ruralising into the pure upland air. Sri Ram's brother beguiled the way with anecdotes of the young Maharajah's goodness. A week ago he was walking staff in hand when an old Rajput met him, and this conversation ensued:

"Ram! Ram! they say the Maharajah is here, where can I see him?"

"What do you want?"

"I have a petition to' him; I am old and poor, and have been wronged by a great man."

"Give it to me, Baba!"

"Not so. I will trust nobody except Mangal Singh."

"But I know him, and will give it into his hand."

"Tell me where he is; they say he will always do justice.

"*Such bat*, old man, they say true. If he can, he will. Let me see the paper."

"It's only for the King's eye, Ji!"

"Well, then, I am the King!"

And there and then the Prince read the petition, and, finding it just in its demand, issued on the spot an order which repaired the Rajput's wrongs. We left the picturesque valley of Ulwur proud to have become the friends of its loyal and gracious sovereign.

PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE.

Sir James Fergusson has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:—Parliament is silenced for the present; it was surprised into extinction. There was a general disposition not to prolong unduly the debate on the Address in order that we should get to work; so we passed from the general discussion into that of the amendments, upon which the political situation could only be incidentally referred to. Then, on a sudden, the pantomine came to an end, the masks were taken off, the nods and becks and wreathed smiles which had passed between the leader of the Opposition and the Nationalists culminated in an embrace, and under the guidance of "an old Parliamentary hand" Mr. Parnell and his followers took their revenge upon the Government. The same men who had vociferously rejoiced over the defeat of the Gladstone Administration last June now bring them back repentent and captured, with a few distinguished exceptions, who esteem somethings higher than place and power.

Was there ever a manœuvre so dishonouring to its author as that which has seized on the alliance of the Irish faction in order to regain office? Mr. Gladstone dared not have let the country into his guilty secret during the elections; he would have lost two English votes for every Irish vote he gained. He declaimed against the Tories for receiving Irish support, well-knowing that they had done nothing to attract it, and as soon as he was beyond the reach of punishment he played for it. The country was in some degree prepared by dodging communications to the newspapers, so as to familiarize the public mind with the idea of Liberal conversion to Home Rule; and now we have the statesman who was ready, as he has lately told us, to re-enact much of the Crimes Act last July, tripping up the Government when they were in the act of appealing to the patriotism of Parliament to protect law and order in Ireland.

What would Grey, Russell, Palmerston have said to a proposal to overcome the Tories by an alliance with the Repealers? If there be any meaning in works Mr. Gladstone has estopped himself in honour from such an alliance by his denunciation of the acts and aims of men "steeped to the lips in treason." It is a vain pretence that 86 Nationaliste have been returned to the House of Commons. There was little doubt of this event when he was in Mid Lothian.

Mr. Herbert's election for Croydon, though opposed by Liberals and Irish combined, is a sign of what England thinks of Mr. Gladstone's conduct. I suppose that amazement is still the prevailing sensation, but, if the public sense is not demoralized, we may surely expect before long a general and emphatic condemnation.

INDIAN WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

At last India has beaten Russsia in competition for control of the British wheat market. We have not as yet the returns of the exports from India for the whole year; but the British Board of Trade returns for December show that the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the past year from India exceed those from Russia. In quantity the imports from Russia amounted to 11,986,359, cwt., while those from British India amounted to 12,101,963 cwt. The imports from India, therefore, exceeded those from Russia by 115,604 cwt. In value the imports from Russia amounted to £4,461,722, and those from India to £4,530,699, an excess in the case of the Indian exports of £68,977. Only the United States, therefore, supply us with more wheat than India at the present time. The progress made in the wheat trade by India is really marvellous. It is only a few years since the exports began; now, as we see, they exceed those from Russia, which until a few years ago was our greatest source of supply. This is due to a large extent to the cutting of the Suez Canal and to the extension of railways throughout India; but most largely it is due to the fall in the value of silver. As the purchasing power of the rupee appears not to have declined, the Indian producer is not affected by the fall in silver. The rupee price of wheat has declined, it is true, in the great cities; but it has risen very considerably in the producing districts, and, therefore, the effective price which the producer receives is very much higher than it was some time ago. On the other hand, the fall in the exchange enables Indian wheat to be imported into the United Kingdom and sold at a price which cuts the ground from almost all other competitors. If the Bland Act is repealed, the permanent price of silver will probably be lower than it is at present. At all events it will not be higher, and no doubt, therefore, India can go on competing in the wheat market until probably it reduces the imports from Russia to quite an inconsiderable quantity. If on the other hand the Bland Act is not repealed, it is probable that there will be a considerable rise in the price of silver, and with this rise the advantage which India now possesses in the wheat market will disappear. Compared with 1884, the imports of wheat from India last year showed an increase of over 50 per cent. This is mainly due as we have said, to the fall in the price of silver consequent upon the agitation for the repeal of the Bland Act. To some extent perhaps the exports from India were stimulated by the Eastern Roumelian revolution which gave rise to the fear that war might break out on the Continent, and that consequently the price of wheat would rise but the main factor in stimulating exports from India was undoubtedly the fall in the price of silver due to the agitation for the repeal of the Bland Act. If now Congress maintains the Act, silver will rise in price, and with that rise a considerable check will be given to the exports of wheat. Probably the exports will fall to about the quantity shipped in 1884.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

THE 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan in London was quoted ⅛ higher yesterday at 101, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅛ up, but all other Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered, Consols remaining at 100¾.

Wheat was quieter in London yesterday, and partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive, but Seeds were firm, Calcutta Linseed being 6d. and Rapeseed 1s. per quarter dearer.

For Cotton the Liverpool market yesterday closed firm at previous prices, both on the spot and to arrive, the sales being 10,000 bales including 400 Surats. In New York, however, owing probably to the heavy receipts futures are 9 points lower. The receipts to date give the following comparison :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' Receipts	24,000	14,000	11,000
Three days'	41,000	24,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,327,000	4,290,000	4,190,000

The Bombay market for the staple to-day, has, contrary to what might have been anticipated, shown continued firmness, and for Bhownuggurs an advance of Re. 1 and in some cases Rs. 2 per candy has been established. Europeans have not been buyers to any extent, it is true, but native dealers appear to have made up their minds to secure their profits on forward sales, and are covering in very freely. Reports of slight injury to the crop in Guzerat and Kattifrom frost no doubt assists the tendency, and prices are being paid, which show an absolute loss 3-32d. to ⅛d. on the best figures obtainable at home. Good Bhownuggurs have changed hands at Rs. 174 for April Rs.173 for May; Broach for February at Rs.202 for fine, and good for March at Rs.197 per candy.

Wheat is firm at unaltered prices. Forward neither buyers nor sellers seem keen about business, but on the spot very full rates are being paid from time to time. Crop accounts from the Bombay districts are very favourable, and from Guzerat new samples are expected in another ten days, the plants being ready for harvesting over a considerable area.

SEEDS are firm at former quotations.

FREIGHTS have been decidedly firmer to-day, and in some cases rates are 1s. 3d per ton dearer. Transactions have been few, as shippers are naturally slow to accept any advance, but agents hold much more firmly now that they see the relative position of supply and demand for tonnage getting into a healthier condition. We quote :—

	Ready	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	,,	18-9	12-6
London	,,	17-6	13-9
Open Charter	,,	17-6 to 18-9	
Havre	,,	18-9	
Dunkirk	,,	17-6	
Antwerp	,,	17-6 to 18-9	
Trieste, and Venice	,,	25 to 2s.	

EXCHANGE has ruled very steady to-day, but only a small business has been doing, and rates cannot be called quotably higher. Some banks are naming 1-32d. more for 3 months' Credits than yesterday, but we hear of business having been done, nevertheless, for delivery up to 5th March at 1s. 6 3-32d. For remittance the demand at the moment is particularly slack. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6 3-32d. to⅛	,,
Francs ,,	1·90½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker for Fours by ⅛ and we do not now quote for ready over Rs. 97⅞, and for delivery Rs. 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half are steady at Rs.100¾.

SHARES are quiet, Spinning and Weaving Mills are not generally lower, but in the cases where business has been actually done a reduction of Rs. 5 per share has mostly been established. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 3,625.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post*, on the day the last mail left, thus reviews the position and prospects of the Cotton trade :—

The market closes quiet, without any marked bias. The low price acts as a wholesome caution against "bearing," but the fear of a large crop development next month causes the bulls to observe a waiting attitude. The moment henceforth has to compare with very small figures for last year and the year before. The Indian movement has also to compare with exceedingly light receipts last year. The visible supply may, therefore, rapidly overtake the figures of any previous year, in which case consumers would continue to buy only from hand to mouth, unless the demand for Yarn becomes more active, in which case they would buy to cover. As to the American crop, there is still a considerable difference of opinion amongst the authorities. The estimates most popular range from 6,400,000 to 6,800,000, with a few—a very few—below the former figure and a few above the latter one. The Indian crop advices are fairly favourable, but there is an inclination to look for rather smaller shipments than the estimates put forth a short time back. Last season the imports into Europe amounted to 1,023,000 bales. This season the estimates opened at 1,500,000 or more; but there is now a disposition to look for less than 1,500,000; some say only 1,350,000. It is too early, however, to say anything positive on the point.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	990
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	..	212½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	445
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	125
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	145
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	565
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 c.	200 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	12 xd
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	115 113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,625
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	30
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11¼
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	19
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	41
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7	71 to
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000		312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,620
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	12½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	12 p.ct	128
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	0	205

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

MR. N. LAZARUS
OCULIST—OPTICIAN.

BY appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc.

Mr. Lazarus' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye, has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc., who, after personally expressing his approval, has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Opthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight" free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician
to the Viceroy.

New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel), Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY
BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKER—PARKE—January 20, at Tideswell Parish Church, by the Rev Canon Andrew Vicar, and the Rev W H B Tucker, brother of the bridegroom, William Edward Tucker, of Paignton, Devonshire, Solicitor, to Margaret, second daughter of J L Parke, of Tideswell, Derbyshire, Surgeon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN—February 5, at Cuttack, the wife of Knox Homan, Postal Department, of a daughter.

LYON—February 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of G K Lyon, of a daughter.

MILLER—February 11, at Calcutta, the wife of James B Miller, of a son.

SPRY—February 9, at Doolie Tirhoot, the wife of Herbert Charles Spry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

READ—BATTERSBY—February 8, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Rev H Stern, Thomas Richard Wiseham Read, to Alice Hannah, eldest daughter of Richard Battersby, Esq, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

MANY of us have no doubt laughed over the story of the drunken soldier who at Gibraltar went into the canteen of another regiment which had a short time before returned from the Egyptian promenade of 1882, and, dashing down a handful of coppers, requested to be served with a pint of medals, with a dash of crosses thrown in, but at the same time Tommy Atkins was only giving expression to the very general feeling among both officers and men that military decorations and rewards nowadays are often cheaply gained, and have in consequence lost a great deal of their original value as an honourable distinction. Since war is the very *raison d' être* of a soldier, and the State feeds, clothes, and pays him in time of peace for the sole purpose of defending it in war, the very question may arise whether a soldier should receive any reward for doing his duty, however bravely and skilfully he may perform it. General Gordon, in those deeply interesting Khartoum journals, makes the following characteristic remarks on this point, (Journal, Book IV.) :—"You must remember," says England, "that when you entered my service I bought you as far as your body was concerned, giving you at first 5s. 3d. per diem, when no one else would have given you one shilling; giving you also a beautiful plumage and the *entrée partout*. You can never say you have done more than your duty. If you do not do it, you break your word; and if you do it, you merely fulfil your contract and have no claim on me;" and again (Journal, Book I.): "A soldier is bound entirely to do his duty, and his *metier* is the field; therefore, he deserves nothing, for he is already paid for that *metier*, and not for garrison or home life." This, however, is an extreme view, and against it may be quoted the words of the first Napoleon, (Carter's "Medals of the British Army," Preface) : "For the soldier, as for all men in active life, you must have glory and distinction; *recompenses are the food which nourishes military virtue.*" At the present time the justice of giving military distinctions to the soldier who has seen active service in the field, both as a reward and to distinguish him from those whose whole term of military service has been spent in barracks and cantonments, is pretty generally conceded; and the matter resolves itself into the question of confining these rewards within reasonable limits. When, however, we look back we find that this view has only recently prevailed, for at the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria, with the exception of the possessors of the Waterloo medal, soldiers (even the veterans of the Peninsular War) remained undecorated, and it was not until 1847 that a medal was issued to the survivors of our great struggle with France from 1806 to 1814. Even when it was at last issued, it was not a special medal for the Peninsula, but was called the war medal, and as such was bestowed on all troops who had taken part in the fighting in Spain, America, the West Indies, and Java alike. It is true that a gold medal was conferred upon all the superior officers who were present at the battle of Maida (1806), but no officer below the rank of Major (Carter, Vol. III.,) was considered eligible for this distinction unless he had succeeded to the command of a battalion during the action. A similar medal was issued in 1810 for some of the greater battles in the Peninsula; but in this case also the issue was limited entirely to officers of high rank, and no general or other officer was entitled to receive a medal (Carter, Vol. III.), unless he had been personally and particularly engaged upon the occasion in commemoration of which the distinction was bestowed, and had been selected by the commander of the forces on the spot."

We see, then, that the Waterloo medal was the first that was (to quote the words of the Horse Guards Memorandum of 10th March 1816), "conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier present on that memorable occasion," and that the glorious services of all junior officers, and all the non-commissioned officers and men in Spain and elsewhere were left unrewarded until 1847. In 1854 a special medal was issued for the Kaffir Wars of 1834-35, 1846-47, and 1850-53, and a medal was also granted for the first China War. But it may fairly be asserted that, prior to the Crimean War, medals were few and far between, and the prevalence of military decorations dates from the latter war, for which, in addition to the English medal, the French, Turkish, and Sardinian war medals were distributed with no niggard hand; and when we call to mind the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaclava, and all the sufferings and privations endured so nobly and patiently in the trenches before Sebastopol, no one can grudge our gallant soldiers the rewards they so well earned. In December 1854, the medal for "distinguished service in the field" was authorized, with the special view of marking the (Carter, Vol I.) "Sovereign's sense of the distinguished service and gallant conduct in the field of the army then serving in the Crimea under Field Marshal Lord Raglan." Close upon the Crimean War followed in quick succession the fearful struggle of the Indian Mutiny and the second Chinese War. Since that time we have been constantly involved in what, the Afghan War alone excepted, may be called minor wars, for each and all of which a separate medal has been issued. Surely this is unnecessary, and that the rewards for all such campaigns might be confined to the issue of a general war medal with clasps for all engagements of sufficient importance to merit them.

One decoration, the most coveted of all, the Victoria Cross, was instituted in 1856. "All," says Carter, Vol I., in his interesting work on British Medals, are "on an equal footing as regards eligibility for this decoration, as neither rank, long service, wounds, nor any other circumstance whatever, save conspicuous bravery, can establish a claim to the honour." It is however curious to notice, how entirely and according to an entry in General Gordon's diary before quoted, in his opinion unwisely, the original idea of this much-prized distinction has been departed from. The entry is as follows (Journal, Book IV.):—"The original idea of the Victoria Cross was to give the subaltern officers, non-commissioned officers, and men a decoration which would take the place of the Bath, to ranks below that of Major, which by the statutes could not be done: then came the mistake to give the Victoria Cross for deeds of *eclat*, and so now it is. A man defends a post; if he loses it his throat is cut; why give him a Victoria Cross? And if given, why not give it to all who were with him? They equally with him defended their throats." We can only allude to the war medals given by the East India Company. It may be noted that so far back as 1799 (Carter, Vol. III.,) the Company issued medals for the Mysore War and the Siege of Seringapatam, and that permission to wear them was granted by the Queen in 1851—fifty-two years after their issue. How many survivors remained then to avail themselves of that permission?

WE hear a good deal at the present moment of the necessity of economy in the financial administration of India as a consequence of the loss resulting from the depreciation of the rupee and the expense incurred in strengthening our frontiers in view of the Russian advance in Central Asia. It must not, however, be assumed that this policy of retrenchment is a new-born idea. The tendency of the cost of administration to increase has occupied official attention for a long time past, and considerable correspondence took place so far back as 1883 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the steps to be taken for effecting a reduction. In June and July of that year, Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State, sent a series of three despatches to Lord Ripon on the finances of India. Reviewing the main heads of expenditure during the preceding ten or twelve years he found that the direct demands on the revenues had increased by £1,368,000, or about 19 per cent. He expressed himself as being apprehensive that the importance of controlling the expenditure of local Governments had been lost sight of, and in a subsequent despatch urged the necessity of checking any tendency of the Provincial Governments to authorize fresh expenditure in connection with the extension of local self-government. In the following August the Government of India replied with a long despatch, giving a full explanation of the increased expenditure during that year. The total additional expenditure sanctioned was Rs. 2,69,88,486, of which Rs. 4,77,533 was permanent, being made up of such items as Rs. 25,116, the cost of establishing an agency at Kabul and news-writers at Herat and Kandahar; Rs. 9,600 and Rs. 10,000, political pensions to General Yagat Jung and Syad Yakubkhan respectively, &c. Of the temporary military expenditure, Rs. 1,80,00,000 was on account of the expeditionary force to Egypt. In a subsequent despatch, sent later on in the month, the Goverment of India dwelt specially upon the causes of anxiety which must always attend the administration of the Indian finances, mentioning (1) the fluctuating and precarious nature of the opium revenue, (2) the instability of the standard of value, coupled with the fact that a large annual payment has to be made in gold, (3) war, (4) famine, and (5) the uncertainty of the home charges, over which the Home Government has no control whatever. The Government deprecated any general attempt to reduce permanent establishments, as such measures almost invariably led to extravagance in the end. At the same time all departments might be informed that in framing the estimates for the following year no increase of expenditure should be provided for, except on grounds of the clearest necessity. In support of their views on the question of reduction of expenditure the Government of India appended long and elaborate minutes by Sir Evelyn Baring. The Secretary of State took nearly three months to study these minutes together with the Government of India's despatch. In his next communication he admitted that the additional outlay had been accompanied by a large and satisfactory growth of revenue, and that he had no reason to doubt that it had been incurred for desirable objects. He also approved of the proposals made by the Government of India to secure additional economy. In closing his detailed examination of the accounts of the last thirteen years, the Secretary of State again urged the necessity of sparing no effort in checking the growth of expenditure and expressed his satisfaction that the Government of India were taking steps to secure the regulation by the local Governments of their expenditure so as to maintain the proper relation between income and charge.

THE Resolution of the Government of India regarding the re-organisation of the Telegraph Department, which we publish in another column, effects some improvement in the present and future prospects of the staff of superintendents. The Resolution, however, only touches the fringe of the many grievances of the telegraph officers; nevertheless, it will be acceptable as indicating a desire on the part of Government to remove the present block to promotion, and to place the officers of the Telegraph Department in as favourable a position as those in the other branches of the public service. The Telegraph Department, besides being admirably managed, is a source of considerable public revenue, and this fact, no doubt, had its influence upon the Viceroy when, in a recent Resolution, he warmly congratulated Mr. Cappel, the Director-General, upon the success of his administration in the past year. Government, therefore, could hardly do less than make an attempt to remove the difficulties under which the general body of telegraph officers are labouring. The Viceroy has already expressed his sympathy with the grievances of the telegraph officers, and we may, therefore, be certain that, so far as financial exigencies will permit, he will not hesitate to adopt suitable remedial measures. The present Resolution does not dispose finally of the subject, the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State being still incomplete. Under the new arrangements the eight senior superintendents will continue in the present fourth grade on an increased salary of Rs. 700 per month, and the remaining eight will be posted to the fifth grade on the present pay—*viz.*, Rs. 600. On the recommendation of the Director-General, those officers who have seen fifteen years' service will have personal allowances, so as to bring their salary up to a minimum of Rs. 600 per month; while those officers who have been in the service for twenty years will have the same privilege so as to increase their salary to a minimum of Rs. 700. The new scale affords temporary relief only, and it is therefore to be hoped that no time will be lost in dealing with the whole subject of the telegraph officers' grievances in a liberal spirit.

A COMPARISON of the trade statistics of Bombay and Bengal brings to light some curious facts. Calcutta has not yet forgiven us for what it is pleased to regard as our arrogance in adopting as our mottto "Urbs prima in Indis," which, she seems to think, belongs more to her than to us. In support of our claim to the title we can point to a rapidly expanding trade and a commercial enterprise that is without parallel in any other part of the country, while Calcutta has nothing to console herself with but decreasing imports and exports. Trade was notoriously bad in 1884-85, yet we find the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay alone, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, increasing from Rs. 83,97,771 to Rs. 84,13,14,160, or 92 per cent., while that of the whole of the Bengal Presidency—not of Calcutta alone—declined from Rs. 73,62,56,388 to Rs. 70,21,840, the difference last year being Rs. 13,91,62,320 in favour of Bombay. The total value of the export and import trade of Calcutta last year was Rs. 56,23,22,973, or, roughly speaking, twenty-eight crores less than that of Bombay. While the export trade of Bombay is increasing enormously that of Calcutta is declining to a serious extent. The value of the the exports from Calcutta last year was Rs. 32,15,49,602 against Rs. 35,07,72,762, in 1883-84. The exports of wheat alone decreased from more than three crores to lessthan one crore. The Bombay export trade on the other hand increased from Rs. 68,73,54,834 in 1883-4 to Rs. 71,32,92,666 last year. turning to the import trade we find that that of Calcutta declined from Rs. 24,40,48,995 to Rs. 24,07,73,371, while that of Bombay declined from Rs. 14,62,42,937 to Rs. 12,80,21,494. These figures show that, so far as imports are concerned, Calcutta has a considerable advantage over Bombay. The Bengal authorities attribute the decline of the trade of Calcutta to the short harvest, the alarm created by the prospect of a war with Russia, and the paralysing effect of the varying and uncertain rate of exchange. The same causes were in operation on this side of India, notwithstanding which there was an enormous increase in the volume of trade from Bombay. Probably the Bengal theory is at fault, and we must look to other causes for the real reason of the decline of the commerce of Calcutta.

IT has been decided to open the large hall and booking-offices of the new terminal buildings of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree-bunder to-morrow morning. We understand that this will be done without a ceremony of any kind. Considering the magnitude of the work, which has constantly occupied many hundreds of workmen for the last seven years, and the importance of this addition to the buildings of the city, and having regard also to the commercial significance of an undertaking to which the company have devoted an outlay amounting to no less than twenty-seven lakhs, it will be a source of considerable surprise that the successful completion of the first portion of the new buildings should be passed over unmarked by some ceremony of a public character. All that will be done to-morrow will be simply to open the doors, when the clerks will quietly take their seats behind the booking counters. The omission of any ceremonial opening appears to us, under the circumstances, to be unaccountable.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29.

WE have been suddenly plunged into the midst of a Ministerial crisis. In my last letter I pointed out that Mr. Parnell had really made overtures to the Conservative Government by indicating in his speech on the Address a willingness to be content with the immediate settlement of the land question. The Government, however, instead of saying frankly that this was its own policy, maintained silence as to what it means to do, and Lord R. Churchill, usually so outspoken, merely expressed "surprise" at Mr. Parnell's speech. There can be no reasonable doubt that this fatal hesitation was due to a division of opinion in the Cabinet and the Conservative party as to what ought to be done in Ireland. The Irish Conservatives and their allies demanded that coercion should take the first place in the programme; while the democratic Tories held that the attempt to govern the country without resorting to coercion should be continued. To cover their own indecision of purpose, and gain a little time, the Ministers sent Mr. W. H. Smith to Ireland, and meanwhile maintained an obstinate reticence, which Lord Salisbury at last broke on Monday by saying that the intentions of the Government would be declared within forty-eight hours. The debate on the Address was kept up on Friday without producing any noticeable feature, except the remarkably eloquent speech of Mr. Sexton, which it was a treat to listen to. The Irish party are formidable, not merely from their strength in numbers and their unity of aim, but from their superiority in oratorical power. No speeches made on either side during the debate can be compared for intellectual force and statesmanlike capacity with those of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton. Indeed, the speeches made in other parts of the House have been very poor indeed. Mr. Sexton vindicated the motive of boycotting as virtuous, but in other respects was as self-restrained as his chief, and there can be no doubt that the policy had already been resolved upon to use the authority of the National League to crush intimidation if only a fairly satisfactory Land Bill were introduced. So matters remained up to Monday evening, when the Irish party voted in a body for an amendment moved by a Scotch member in favour of introducing the three F's in Scotland. The carrying of this amendment would have been fatal to the existence of the Government, but Mr. Gladstone would not vote for it, he being anxious that the Tories should commit themselves definitely to a policy of coercion in Ireland before leaving office, and many of the Whigs supported the Government in the division, as they are opposed to Radical measures of land legislation. On Tuesday the House was crowded in every part, it being generally anticipated that Sir M. Beach would at last produce a second edition of the Queen's Speech by announcing a definite Irish policy. He quickly put an end to all uncertainty by giving notice that Mr. W. H. Smith would on Thursday move for leave to introduce a Bill for suppressing the Land League and other dangerous associations in Ireland, and that this would be the first order of the day. As he finished this brief statement a yell of execration rose from the serried ranks of the Irish members below the gangway. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer further stated that a Bill would also be introduced on the lines of the Land Act of 1881 to extend the scope of that Act, this tardy concession was received with scornful laughter by the Parnellites, who, with their customary quickness, at once had recourse to their old tactics of obstruction, and debated for some time the question whether the debate on the Address ought not to have precedence over Mr. Smith's notices of motion. When, however, Mr. Gladstone significantly remarked that much might happen before Thursday, and that it was needless to look so far ahead, the Nationalists took the hint, and Mr. Jesse Collings was allowed to bring forward his amendment on the Address. Word had been sent round the Liberal Benches to make no long speeches, and Mr. Collings only said a few words in support of his well-known scheme for conferring on local boards powers of compulsory purchase of land in order to extend the system of allotments on labourers and create small holdings for tenant farmers. This is Mr. Chamberlain's Free Land scheme, which Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen warmly opposed at the general election, and which Mr. Gladstone himself was supposed to discountenance. Any stick, however, will do to beat a dog with, and it soon became clear that Mr. Gladstone meant to make use of Mr. Collings in order to turn out the Government. Mr. Collings himself is an honest, ingenious politician, and I do not think he had the slightest suspicion that he was to be made the instrument of a political intrigue. Mr. Chaplin having, on behalf of the Government in a really admirable speech, opposed "a firm and uncompromising no" to the amendment, Mr. Gladstone, who had been unable the whole evening to control a restless irritability which led him to interrupt Mr. Chaplin with a running commentary and endless notes of interrogation, sprang impatiently to his feet, and in his first few sentences came straight to the point by declaring that he should vote for the amendment. He justified the proposition that the landlessness of the agricultural population must cease, and said that he "would not even shut out the idea of compulsion." You can imagine how great was the uneasiness caused by this declaration among the Liberal party, when I add that Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the creed of Mr. Chamberlain was quite unexpected. Lord Hartington said afterwards that "up to that evening" he had had no reason to suppose Free Land was included in the authorized programme of the Liberal leader. But, secure in the support of Radicals and Parnellites, Mr. Gladstone did not scruple to break with those of his old colleagues who have served him most faithfully. Mr. Chamberlain's countenance, while the leader of the Opposition was speaking, repaid careful study. He looked the picture of a smug and self-complaisant political Mephistopheles. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen held a hurried consultation, at which Mr. Courtney assisted. When Mr. Gladstone sat down, the debate languished for a time. Mr. Joseph Arch, a fresh-coloured, burly man of 50, who speaks like a Methodist minister, had a very kindly and courteous reception as the first English peasant who has sat in the House of Commons. His speech was a disappointing one, being full of such simple rhetoric as unlettered people appreciate, and not increasing one's stock of knowledge in the least. The House would have appreciated facts, but it only got praises of the working man's virtues. Mr. Arch, too, made a fool of himself by showing that he did not understand the meaning of the word "hind," which is in common use in Scotland to designate a superior class of working man, who has a house of his own and manages the labourers on a farm. This representative of the peasantry thought the Lord Advocate had used the word by way of reproach, and he retaliated by calling the Tories "aristocratic goats," a piece of invective which only made them laugh. On the whole, Mr. Arch was not a success.

The appearance of Mr. Goschen on the scene revived the flagging interest in the debate. He appeared even more nervous than usual. His manner is ungainly, and he repeats himself over and over again, but no one has a profounder grasp of economic truths, and he is a splendid debater. He hit Mr. Gladstone very hard, and demonstrated with convincing logic that the scheme of State socialism propounded by Mr. Collings would fail without compulsion, and do infinite mischief with compulsion. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who came next, created great exasperation among those Conservatives, who had appreciated Mr. Goschen's argument, by stating that the Government proposed in its County Government Bill to give local boards the powers desired by Mr. Collings, so far at least as allotments are concerned. No wonder that Mr. Goschen is reported to have said, "What is the use of supporting such people?" Mr. Chamberlain pounced exultingly on the Ministerial blunder, and justified the amendment as a vote of want of confidence. Little interest was taken in Sir M. Beach's reply, but Lord Hartington was most warmly cheered by the Ministerialists, when, speaking under the influence of evident emotion, he said it was his painful duty to break with his right honourable friend the member for Midlothian. Some faint hope was entertained that Lord Hartington might be able to carry with him a sufficient number of moderate Liberals to save the Government. No doubt he would have done so if the issue raised had been that of maintaining the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, but that "old Parliamentary hand," Mr. Gladstone, was too cunning to put that plain issue directly before the House. He knew that as regards the "three acres and a cow" policy he would have the support of all the county members elected by the votes of the peasantry, as well as of many borough members who know that their constituents approve of any attack on the great landed interest. The result showed that his calculations were well founded; but the announcement of the members was received without enthusiasm by the Liberal party, though the Home Rulers cheered wildly.

All kinds of rumours, of course, have been in circulation since the Ministerial defeat. Lord Salisbury went down to Osborne yesterday to tender his resignation, but it is not yet known if the Queen has accepted it. Her Majesty will, it is said, try to get a Coalition Ministry formed before sending for Mr. Gladstone, and I hear, on very good authority, that communications have already been opened with Lord Hartington, and that Lord Salisbury has offered to serve under the Whig leader if the latter will agree to take office. Mr. Gladstone has, I am told, won over all his old colleagues, except Lord Hartington, but, if the latter were to secede formally from the Liberal party, I greatly doubt if Mr. Gladstone could form a Ministry that would last six weeks. The best forecast I can give you is, that Lord Hartington will refuse to join us at present unless he yields to the Queen's urgent solicitations, but that a coalition of Whigs and Tories will be effected as soon as Mr. Gladstone has returned to the Treasury Bench. It cannot have been without intention that Prince Bismarck has just delivered a speech on the Polish question, in which he says that a Minister must be a coward who will not risk losing his head to save his country even if he have a Parliamentary majority against him. The Prince, no doubt, wishes to encourage Lord Salisbury to persevere in carrying on the Government, for Germany would feel it a great misfortune to have the direction of foreign affairs again placed in the incapable hands of Mr. Gladstone.

The debate on Mr. W. A. Hunter's amendment about Burma suddenly collapsed, and so my maiden speech has been (for the present) lost to the world. It had been arranged by the Whigs that I should speak next on our side after the attorney-general, but Mr. Gladstone intervened, and Lord Randolph had to follow him. Nothing could be neater or more amusing than the way in which the Secretary of State for India, with a skilfully arranged set of precedents, bowled over Mr. Gladstone, and showed that "prior consent" to the expenditure of Indian revenues on foreign expeditions has in no single instance been asked from Parliament. Mr. Hunter saw he had no case, and withdrew his amendment. Sir Richard Temple, on the same evening, good-naturedly obeying the suggestion of the Conservative leaders that he should make a speech to prolong the debate on Mr. Barclay's agricultural amendment, rose at a late hour, and was met with cries of "divide," which he pluckily faced for some time, but was at last obliged to yield to. I ventured to tell him that he should not allow himself to be made use of in this way, but he has strong opinions abou discipline, and is always ready to lead a forlorn hope if ordered to do so.

The announcement that the Indian Government has determined to limit the coinage of silver is premature, but the matter is now, I hear, under consideration at the India Office.

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., R. A., the new Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Bombay by the mail-steamer Hydaspes yesterday morning. The steamer was signalled at 8 a. m., and soon after a deputation, consisting of Sir John Ross, Commanding the Poona Division; General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay Division; Colonel Smart, Major Watling, and Captain Roupell, and Colonel Hemming and Major Mansell, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, respectively, to the new Chief, proceeded to the mail-steamer in the steam-launch Bee, to escort His Excellency to the bunder. On his landing at the Apollo Bunder steps, the guard of honour, consisting of 100 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment, under the command of Captain Gossett, presented arms; and His Excellency was welcomed by several heads of departments and commanding officers, among whom were observed Colonel Beville, Colonel Walcott, Colonel Roper, Colonel Luckhardt Colonel Burnett, Colonel Walker, Colonel Newport, Captain Bayley, Captain Street, I. N. Lieut. Francis, &c. After receiving a general salute, His Excellency inspected the guard of honour, and soon after, accompanied by members of his staff and General Heathcote, he drove away to the Cooperage under an escort of Lancers. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the land battery on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued in the afternoon containing the following proclamation :—

His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K. C. B., R. A., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army, has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as Second Member of the Council of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

DEESA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

THE second day's racing of this meeting was brought off successfully as Friday last; the first race on the card, the Pony Chase for 13·2 ponies, was not productive of a very interesting finish, as out of the three starters two were out of it before two jumps had been negotiated, and Truant only had to canter the course alone; this was made amends for, however, in the second race, the Deesa Grand National, when a great finish took place between the old Deesa winner, Cardinal, and the galloway Bishop, the former, well ridden by Mr Kenny, winning by a neck, though the result might have been different, had Bishop with his light weight made the pace a bit stronger. In the Novice Stakes which followed, seven ponies faced the starter. Prodigal was a strong favourite at the lotteries; but, being quite untrained, was soon out of it, Captain Lloyd's Ginger winning easily. In the Beaten Handicap for all ponies who had lost at the meeting, opinion as to the probable winner was much divided, Master George having the preference at the lotteries. At the last moment Calgharry's weight was objected to on the grounds that his rider, a native, should carry the 7 lbs. penalty for professionals. This little difficulty was, however, satisfactorily got over by Mr. Barry being substituted for the native, and Captain Lloyd, who was very unlucky with his animals on the first day, had the satisfaction of seeing his pony win easily at the finish after a good race up the straight with Mr. Langley's Zephyr. This concluded a very pleasant meeting, for which great thanks are due to Mr. Aitken, of the 19th Bombay Infantry, the energetic honorary secretary.

"Pony Chase," Rs. 120; for all ponies 13·2 and under. About 1 mile.

Mr Nicholson's g c b p Truant, 11st, Mr Kenny 1
Mr Langley's b c b p Chinkara, 10st 10lb, Owner 0
Capt Lloyd's c c b p Calgharry, 9st 12lb, Native 0

Truant came in alone.

"Deesa Grand National," Rs. 199. Steeplechase for Arab and c-b. horses. About 1½ miles.

Dr Bridges' b a gel Cardinal, 10st 7lb, Mr Kenny 1
Dr Maitland's g a gel Bishop, 9st 12lb, Native 2
Mr Langley's b a gel Akbar, 11st 7lb, Owner 0

At the second fence, the brook, Akbar refused and, after being got over, refused again at the fourth fence, and took no further part in the race. The other two at a very slow pace kept close together until the second fence from home, from which the pace improved, and Bishop came over the last hurdle with a slight advantage, but this he lost in the run home, Cardinal wearing him down, and winning a good race by a neck.

"Novice Stakes," Rs. 50; for c.-b. ponies 13·2 and under that have not run at the meeting. ½ mile.

Capt Lloyd's c p Ginger, 11st, Owner 1
Mr Bowden's g p Pat O'Hara, 11st, Mr Aitken 2
Mr Kenny's g m Poupon, 11st, Owner 0
Mr Chance's c p Jorrocks, 11st, Mr Langley 0
Mr Barry's d p Prodigal, 11st, Owner 0
Mr Chitty's c p Nondescript, 11st, Mr Murray 0
Capt Carnegy's b p Tramp, 11st, Owner 0

Ginger led throughout and won in a canter from Pat O'Hara.

"Beaten Handicap" Rs. 100; for ponies 13·3 and under who have run at the meeting. ½ mile.

Capt Lloyd's c c b gel Calgharry, 9st 12lb, Mr Barry 1
Mr Langley's g c b gel Zephyr, 10st 3lb, Capt Haines 2
Mr Barry's g c b gel Micky, 9st 2lb, Native 3
Mr Aitken's d c b p Pilgrim, 10st 2lb, Owner 0
Mr Melton's g a p Master George, 10st 6lb, Capt Carnegy 0
Mr Barry's b c b gel Pale Face, 9st 8lb, Native 0
Dr Maitland's b c p Novice, 9st 2lb, Native 0

To an indifferent start Zephyr got off with a slight lead of Calgharry, which he increased to several lengths going up the hill; at the top, however, Calgharry began to draw up, and getting level about the distance, came away and won by 3 lengths.

TELEGRAMS.

DACOITY IN LOWER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Miller, of the Hanthawaddy Police, has succeeded in tracking successfully a gang of seven dacoits who have been giving trouble in the Twantay sub-division. They were encamped in a ravine enclosed by thick thorny jungle, impenetrable except from one side. A man was arrested while conveying food to them. Mr. Miller, with a sergeant and some Karen villagers, tried to surround the place, but the villager coughing alarmed the gang. One was shot dead by Mr. Miller, and another captured. Five got away. A large quantity of dacoited property was recovered. It is likely that the remainder of the gang will be speedily captured.

The dacoits, who have been operating in the Shwegyeen district, give out that they are Thebaw's troops, who have been twice victorious over the English, but in the last fight they acknowledge having been badly beaten, and wish to escape to Upper Burma. They are headed by a Shan, aged 37, who commands a motley crew. Anthony, a Madrassee Christian, lately residing at Mandalay, is said to be amongst them.

Comotto, lately deported by General Prendergast, writes a long letter to the *Gazette* complaining of his treatment. He says that although appearances were against him he did not fight against the English or the progress of civilisation in Upper Burma, for which he longed, and for which he worked. His position towards the Burman Government compelled him, for self-protection, to act as he had done. He has had to abandon family interests, and has experienced great losses, but he is convinced that the opinion of an enlightened public will change towards him, and that the British Government will eventually grant him that justice for which it is very renowned.

Mr. Gardiner, late of the Myanoung Police, died last evening. It is stated that only one shot was fired at him by the Burman whose pony he had stopped. The act was one of pure revenge. The perpetrator and abettors are being tried for his murder at Henzada. It is denied that at the occurrence any Burman constables fled. Mr. Gardiner had none with him.

INFANT MARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 16.

A public meeting, consisting of the foremost Hindu representatives, was convened yesterday at Bareilly, Raja Madho Rao Venayek presiding. After the discussion of details it was resolved that infant marriage was an unmitigated evil, and that it be actively discouraged by the leaders of different sections of the Hindu society, with such aid and co-operation from the State as the said leaders may think proper. The second resolution about unequal marriages was withdrawn, owing to the peculiar circumstances at Bareilly. The third resolution was unanimously carried, that this meeting has every confidence in Mr. Malabari's efforts by which he has laid the Hindu community under lasting obligations and that a representative committee be formed to help him to carry out his programme.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

A public meeting was held to-night. Resolutions were adopted, disapproving the constitution of the Finance Committee and urging Government to add from each province two European and two native non-official members.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

It has now been finally settled that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will return to India in June next, and will take the command of a Division of the Bengal Army.

THE WEST END RIOTS.

The names of the Socialist leaders in the late West End riots, against whom summonses have been issued, are Hyndman, Burns, Champion, and Williams. They are charged with having used seditious language.

FURTHER RIOTING.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Riotous demonstrations of the unemployed took place yesterday at Birmingham and Yarmouth, but the police were able to disperse the rioters without difficulty.

THE MANSION-HOUSE FUND.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent £500 to the fund opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the late riots in the West End.

OBITUARY.

Lord Cardwell is dead.

MR. GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter inviting Irishmen of all classes and parties to communicate their views respecting the needs of Ireland in order to aid Government in forming their decision in the matter.

THE MAY LAWS.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the Upper House virtually abolishing the May Laws.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 15.

H. M. troopship Jumna, homeward bound from Bombay, has passed the Canal.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 15.

H. M. troopship Malabar arrived here to-day from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here the day before yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73¼
4½ ,,	,,	75¼
3 ,,	Consols for account	100¾
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		46⅝

A SUIT is being heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the Bombay High Court, in which the plaintiff has preferred charges of fraud and coercion against Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly a solicitor of the High Court, whose name was struck off the rolls of attorneys on being convicted of abetment of murder. The plaintiff, Bejonjee Edaljee Sonavala, alleges that, soon after the death of his father, the defendant insinuated himself into the confidence of the plaintiff and his three brothers, and induced them to assign to him a property worth about Rs. 10,000 at Bandora, and also to give him a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. For the purpose of extorting money from the other brothers he induced one of them, named Bomonjee, to file suits against his brothers. The defendant fomented quarrels between the brothers with the object of extorting money, and coerced three of them into passing to him promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, saying that, if he were given the money, he would have the suits settled. The plaintiff has now brought this suit to have the promissory note executed by him to the defendant produced in Court and cancelled. The defendant denies the charges and insinuations of fraud, coercion and undue influence made against him, alleging that they have been falsely and maliciously introduced in the plaint, simply for the purpose of prejudicing the Court against him. He says there was ample consideration for all the documents executed in his favour by the plaintiff and his brothers, and that instead of fomenting litigation between them, he had tried his utmost to bring about a settlement.

THE Hon. Lionel Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, is lying rather seriously ill at Barrackpore.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will hold a *levée* to-day at 12 o'clock noon at his residence in the Cooperage. Officers attending the *levée* will appear in undress uniform, and will bring a card each, with their names legibly written thereon, which they will deliver to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting on arrival. Native officers will be presented by their several commanding officers.

MR. WARE-EDGAR made over charge of his office in the Bengal Secretariat to Mr. R. H. Wilson on Friday. He leaves Bombay for Europe on furlough in the course of this week.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and party, including Mr. Hope, left Calcutta on Saturday night for Eastern Bengal, to open the Dacca-Mymensing Railway.

LADY ROBERTS was to leave England for India on the 8th instant.

AT the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition it is intended not only to display turtles in tanks, but to hatch them from the ova. A spacious conservatory is being specially erected for the purpose, in which the turtles will be surrounded by every detail of their natural existence.

STUDENTS of the literature of the East will be interested in learning that Messrs. E. B. Cowell and R. A. Neil have completed their task of editing after the Nepaulese MSS. in Cambridge and Paris "The Divyavadana," a collection of early Buddhist legends. The work will be issued by the Cambridge University Press.

A BURMESE sword of honour, which belonged to one of King Theebaw's Ministers, has arrived at Edinburgh from India. The hilt is a piece of ivory, beautifully carved, and the scabbard is of pure silver, and is artistically chased.

THE examiners for the Le Bas prize, at Cambridge, announce that the subject for the present year is "The Struggle between England and France for Supremacy in India." Candidates for the prize, which is of the value of 60*l*., must be graduates of the University, who are not of more than three years' standing from their first degrees at the end of the Easter term 1886. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto and enclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college, before the end of the Easter term 1886. The successful candidate is required to publish the essay at his own expense.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Anstey, the author of "Vice Versâ," is writing a story in which an Indian idol plays a leading part. It is a story in one volume.

A LETTER from Merv received at St. Petersburg states that the Transcaspian Railway is being laid down with unexampled rapidity. The locomotive already runs twenty-five versts beyond Askhabad, and the first train is expected at Merv in the early part of next April. Great activity in building and accomplishing general improvements is perceptible at Merv, six new streets after the European fashion being already completed. At the fortress of Kosht Khan Kali another Russian town is being formed, beginning with some large buildings to be used as railway offices.

A DESPATCH from the Russian Delimitation Commission, dated Meruchak, the 25th ult., states that M. Lessar and Captain Komaroff, who had proceeded in the direction of the Amoo Daria to make a preliminary survey of the frontier line between Karaul Khan and Khoja Saleh, have been compelled by bad weather to return to Meruchak.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram states that the Russian Government has resolved to increase its Black Sea fleet by the formation of a large squadron for coast defence. It is the intention to man the numerous smaller vessels of this new squadron exclusively with Cossacks from the Don River. The Cossacks in the seventeenth century were considered excellent sailors, it will be remembered, and with their small ships devastated the whole of the Black Sea coasts.

THE following complaint seems to *Truth* to be a legitimate one :—

> As you are always ready to expose abuses, cannot you say a word in your paper regarding the robbery of officers of H. M.'s regiments serving in India by the conversion of their English pay into rupees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee, when the market value of the same is less than 1s. 6d., thus robbing every officer of over one shilling in every rupee? If the state of the Indian Treasury is such that it is unable to pay its officers at the market rate, the same as the N. C. officers and men, let the officer have the option of having his English pay drawn in England by the agents. He can then get it remitted to India at the market rate.

Truth is responsible for the following :—"The *Manchester Examiner* tells a story which throws valuable light on the thinness of aristocratic skins. A correspondent of the paper inquired whether Earl de Grey was the son of the Marquis of Ripon. In a subsequent issue the answer was given: 'Earl de Grey is the son of the Marquis of Ripon. It is only a courtesy title. In point of law he is plain Mr. Robinson.' A day or two later the following thunderbolt fell at the office of the *Examiner* :—

> 'From the Marquis of Ripon, Studley Royal, Ripon. Lord Ripon does not wish the *Manchester Examiner* sent any more. J. B. SAGE.'

Robinson is, no doubt, vulgar—horribly vulgar; and it must be particularly harrowing to a Marquis to be reminded that he stands in the same category with Brown and Jones. But after all it might be worse. Snooks and Juggins are equally low, and far less euphonious. Lord Ripon should bear the family affliction with more fortitude."

ACCORDING to a telegram from Kieff, the well-known Polish novelist, Michael Czajkowski, has committed suicide by shooting himself at his estate in Tchernigoff. Czajkowski had a very chequered career. He was born in Ukraine in 1808. He went to Paris in 1831, and lived there for some years, writing for the press and taking a prominent part in all the agitations of the Polish refugees. He then went to Constantinople, obtained a commission in the Turkish army, and became a convert to Islamism. During the Crimean war he fought against the Russians, and acquired some military reputation under the name of Sadyk Pasha. In 1873 he astounded his Polish fellow-countrymen by making an ostentatious submission to the Czar and abjuring the Mussulman religion for that of the Greek Orthodox Church. After that Czajkowski was deemed a traitor by the Poles. For the last fourteen years of his life he lived in retirement, but wrote a great deal for Russian newspapers as a perfervid apostle of Panslavism. Besides his many novels, which were for a long time popular in Poland, Czajkowski wrote some interesting books of travel. Among these was "Life among the Balkan Slavs," which has been translated into German.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that letters are published there from twenty-one Senators and Congressmen, representing thirteen different States, all cordially favouring Home Rule for Ireland, on a plan similar to the American relation between the States and the Federal Government. The unanimity of sentiment is absolute. Subscriptions to the Parnell Fund are increasing. At Philadelphia two representative Americans, Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. Anthony Drexel, have given 500 dols. each to the fund. "The fact is," the correspondent adds, "American sympathy with Ireland's struggle for independence, always naturally strong, was only temporarily chilled by the dynamite outrages. Now that peaceable methods have been resumed by the Irish party the old sympathy returns in full force."

MOUKHTAR PASHA has not only reiterated verbally his previous arguments in favour of an immediate increase of the army, and its reorganization with the help of Turkish officers, but has also handed to the Khedive and Sir Henry Wolff a report on the subject, claiming an immediate grant of a large sum necessary for the execution of his projects. Sir Henry Wolff promised to transmit the report home.

A MEETING of the East India Association has been held in Exeter Hall, to hear an address from Mr. H. S. Newman on water storage and canals in India as a means of preventing famine. Lord Harris presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said he believed the subject was one of the most important that could occupy the minds of those interested in the welfare of India. Mr. Newman, in a long and elaborate review of the canal system in India, showed that the most experienced engineers are discovering that irrigation works, after all, are available in very many districts in which a few years ago they were considered inapplicable; and engineers are now showing their skill, not by setting a veto on new undertakings, but by grappling with and overcoming physical difficulties. He came to the conclusion that all famines in India are now the result of deficient local rainfall; that no famine occurs in districts sufficiently irrigated; that productive and protective public works are, as a whole, thoroughly remunerative to Government; and the increased wealth accruing to the people from irrigation, and their consequent ability to bear taxation, add materially to the soundness of the Indian Budget; that large tracts of country still lie unprotected and unfertilized which may be easily provided with reservoirs and canals: and that it is the duty of Government, in the presence of the coming famine cycle, to invest English capital liberally in promptly completing carefully devised irrigation works in every unprotected area in India.

A TELEGRAM from Naples announces that a gang of forgers, over thirty in number, has been arrested at Catania, Palermo, and Cagliari. At the first-named place some printing machines and ten million forged notes were seized.

THE French treaty with China, concluded last June, and ratified at Peking on the 28th of November, has been gazetted. It contains a clause which says :—"When China on her side shall have decided on constructing railways, it is understood that she will apply to French industry; and the Government of the Republic will give her every facility for procuring in France the staff that she will require. It is also understood that this clause cannot be considered as constituting an exclusive privilege in favour of France."

THE Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in Berlin on Jan. 24 on a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess, was received on Monday by the Emperor, and afterwards paid visits to Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and others. It is understood, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, that the Duke is there mainly on business connected with his rights of succession to the throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the present occupant of which, his uncle, also arrived in Berlin.

AMONG the one hundred best books mentioned by Sir John Lubbock in a recent address was a translation from the Persian of Firdusi's poems by Atkinson. The only available English version of Firdusi's great work that is now within reach of the public is that entitled "Heroic Tales," by Miss Helen Zimmern, a new edition of which, thoroughly revised, is now in course of preparation. The work originally appeared under the title of "The Epic of Kings."

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE following Government of India Resolution regarding the Telegraph Establishment has been issued :—

Dated Fort William, 8th February, 1886.

Alteration of grades in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

READ.—Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 8, T, dated 12th June, 1885.

Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 27, T, dated 26th November, 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State is still incomplete, but the Governor-General in Council is authorised to publish the following alteration in the sanctioned scale of the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department :—

Previous sanction.			Scale now sanctioned.		
Grade.	Salary.	Number in grade.	Grade.	Salary.	Number in grade.
Supts. 4th grade ...	600	16	Supts. 4th grade....	700	8
Supts. 6th Grade ...	No	ne.	Supts. 5th grade. ...	600	8

The eight senior superintendents in the present fourth grade will be posted to the new fourth grade, the remainder will be posted to the fifth grade on their present pay.

It is further notified that personal allowances will be granted to those officers of the department who may be recommended for the privilege to such extent as may be necessary to raise their salary to the minimum laid down on the following scale :—

After 15 years' service, Rs. 600 per mensem.

After 20 years' service, Rs. 700 per mensem.

These alterations to have effect from 1st January, 1886.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, with copy of the forwarding letter for information.

(Sd). W. S. TREVOR, Col. R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEATH OF LORD CARDWELL.

REUTER announces the death of Lord Cardwell. He was the son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university. He was born July 24, 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Jan. 1853, he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued to represent that city until his elevation to the peerage. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russel's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec. 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Commitee of Council on Education. When the Liberal party went out of office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell (Feb., 1874.) While he was at the War Office, he proposed and carried through Parliament a series of measures having for their object the entire reorganization of the British Army, by means of the Abolition of Purchase, the introduction of the "short service" system of enlistment, the localization of regiments, the transfer of certain powers over the militia from the Lords Lieutenant to the Crown, and the placing the militia and volunteer forces directly under the Generals commanding districts. His lordship was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Sir Robert Peel, whose "Memoirs" he edited conjointly with the late Earl Stanhope (2 vols., 1856). He married, in 1838, Miss Anne Parker, youngest child of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parker, of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING, 1886.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 26TH AND 27TH INST.

EVENTS.

I.—100 yards flat race.
II.—120 yards hurdle race 10 flights.
III.—Steeplechase about ½ mile.
IV.—Quarter of mile flat race.
V.—One mile flat race.
VI.—150 yards flat race handicap.
VII.—Handicap steeplechase about half a mile.
VIII.—Putting the shot.
IX.—Throwing the cricket-ball.
X.—120 yards Veteran's flat race handicap.
XI.—High Jump.
XII.—Wide Jump.
XIII.—Quarter of mile flat race open (money prizes.)
XIV., XV., XVI.—Races open to local schools.

All events open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana excepting the last four and Nos. VI. and VII. which are open to members only. No. XIII. to all comers.

No. X.—Veteran's handicap. Latest arrival in the country to start at scratch. 1 yard allowed for every year since first landing.

Winners penalised in succeeding years, 5 yards per winner.

Entrance fees Nos. I. to VII., Rs. 3; Nos. VIII. to XII., Rs. 2; Nos. XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., free.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries close on 22nd instant, after which the order of events will be published.

M. C. MCRAE.
C. M. H. MERRIMAN.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps, and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists—Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Argument is unnecessary to convince the Anglo-Indian that the depreciation of the rupee presses very heavily upon him in more ways than one. The new income-tax is a fresh turn of the screw that crushes him down. It is the necessary outcome of the silver question. Is any one blind enough to suppose that it will be the last turn of the screw? The *Economist* last year discussed with equanimity the possible fall of the rupee to one shilling; and many see no reason to believe that the fall of silver will stop short at that limit. What does this mean? It means, to use the words of Mr. Paul Tidman, the English delegate of the Cologne Monetary Conference, the doubling of the annual tribute paid by India to England. It means the loss to the people of India of one-half of their enormous stock of silver, the moment they want it for foreign exchange. It means the ruin of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of innocent persons, sacrificed to the chimera of mono-metallism. What is the cause of the depreciation? Let us at once disabuse our minds of the fallacious idea that it is caused by the influx of silver from the mines of North America. Such a belief is doing incalculable harm in diverting the attention of the public from the real source of the mischief, and in preventing an application of the only true remedy. The production of silver has nothing whatever to do with the question. The average annual value of gold produced in the world during the years 1872-76—the years that witnessed the first and great depreciation of silver—exceeded the value of silver produced in the same period by upwards of £5,000,000 sterling per annum. Moreover, the American mines, whilst producing silver, also produced gold, amounting in value to two-thirds of the value of the silver, so that the annual excess of silver beyond gold from these mines is little more than one-tenth of the value of gold that was poured into the bullion market from California and Australia annually during the six years ending 1856. Yet even that enormous quantity of gold failed to disturb the equilibrium of that ratio of 1 of gold to 15½ of silver which the bi-metallism of France maintained for three quarters of a century, notwithstanding the most violent fluctuations in the production of gold and silver. The real source of the mischief is the virtual abandonment of bi-metallism by France, in first restricting and then stopping altogether the coinage of silver. What is the remedy? The only remedy possible is a bold and speedy return to bi-metallism. All half-measures, all timid counsels, all financial tinkering, must end in failure. Inaction and delay only increase the difficulty of a return to the right path. It has been asserted by no less an authority than M. Cernuschi :—"Let 15½ be sanctioned in London, Washington, Paris, and Berlin, and in twenty-four hours silver goes up to 15½, and maintains itself there for ever." India does not suffer alone; the mischief is world-wide, for, as Cernuschi truly says :—"Pernicious in Europe, pernicious in Asia, pernicious in America, the mono-metallic scheme has produced and can produce nothing but disaster. The delegates of every nation represented at the Paris International Monetary Conferences of 1878 and 1881 were unanimous in the opinion that silver must be rehabilitated." The whole monetary system of the world has been thrown out of gear by the demonetisation of silver. The standard of value, under which debts amounting to £7,000,000,000 have been contracted, has been falsified. The functions of money have been degraded; and Europe has lapsed into the barbarous system of barter with silver-using countries. England is as a house divided against itself with its Empire of India and its silver-using colonies. The volume of currency has contracted, as gold has now to perform, single-handed in Europe, the duty which was formerly performed by gold and silver combined. The peculiar effect of a contraction in the volume of currency is to give profit to the owner of unemployed money through the appreciation of its purchasing power, by the mere lapse of time. Falling prices rob labour of its employment, and precipitate a conflict between it and capital.

Gold is withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded in consequence of failing prices, neither paying wages nor serving to exchange the fruits of industry, nor performing the true functions of money. (See U. S. Congressional Silver Commission Report, 1876.) Trade is depressed, and ruinous crises with socialistic re-actions must follow. England, America, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Holland, all suffer grievously from the same cause—the demonetisation of silver. Who is answerable for this? I answer without hesitation that England is mainly responsible, both for the inception, and also for the maintenance of this disgrace to civilization. In 1869, the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted, in the House of Commons, that he had urged the French Government to give up the silver standard and adopt the gold mono-metallic standard. And when, in 1878, and again in 1881, the delegates of the United States of America presented, to the Paris International Monetary Conference, a practicable scheme for international agreement, which would at once have restored silver to par with gold—a scheme which France, Germany, and Italy are willing to accept, yet England obstinately refused her adhesion to it, although she practically admitted the efficacy of a bi-metallic league, by stipulating for such a league, amongst the other nations, as the condition on which she would keep a reserve of silver in the Bank of England. To use the words of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce :—"It ought to be widely known that it is only the opposition of England that stands in the way of such a league. We, who, of all nations, suffer the most from this monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose any arrangement which would render such a dislocation impossible."

You will naturally ask, what do you propose? I propose that, instead of sitting with folded hands lamenting the catastrophe, all should bestir themselves actively to influence public opinion, and to force England from its position of stolid apathy. America has now formed a bi-metallic association at Washington. (*Times*, Jan. 22, 1886.) England has also formed an International Monetary Standards Association (34 Leadenhall, St., London,) on a bi-metallic basis. Let us, in India, form an association for the rehabilitation of silver, either independent of, or affiliated to, the association in London, so that the public mind may be rightly instructed, and that pressure may be brought to bear on this important subject by the publication of leaflets by petitions to Government, and by persistent and reiterated agitation. Let every member of such an association use his utmost personal efforts to induce others to join the movement. Let none think his assistance of no importance to the cause, but remember that great movements are but the accumulation of small units of force. Let nuclei for such associations be at once formed at all our large centres—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lahore, &c., with local or provisional committees at each centre in correspondence with each other, and also with the association in London. The remedy lies in our own hands; but, unless we struggle vigorously for the cause, we shall before long find the rupee falling lower and lower, and the income-tax increasing in severity, and it will be but poor consolation in our misfortune to know that we have merited it by our inaction.

GUILFORD & MOLESWORTH.

Venice, January 28, 1886.

Any person desiring to join a movement for the "rehabilitation of silver," or wishing to obtain information respecting the formation of an association for that purpose, is requested to communicate with F. Carlisle, Esq., Carlisle Nephews and Co., Calcutta.

WHERE TO GO DURING THE MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would strongly recommend "Paterfamilias" to try Panchgani. The average rain-fall up there is 60 inches. It is one of the healthiest places on this side of India, with the advantage that living is comparatively cheap. I speak from experience.

LEX.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

D. COMPANY.—Wyer Cup Competition fired at Coorla on 16th February, 1886 :—

Rank and Names.	Distance. 500	800	Total.
Vol Watkins	34	26	60
,, Dalton	31	28	59
Sergt Black	31	26	57
Vol Stephens	31	24	55
Sergt Boylett	29	22	51
Vol Mackinnon	33	16	49
,, Major	28	10	38
		Deduct	1
		Total	368

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN EX-SOLICITOR OF THE HIGH COURT.

A SUIT is being heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court, in which the plaintiff, Bezonjee Edaljee Sonavala, charges Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly a solicitor of the High Court, with fraud, coercion and undue influence. The plaintiff prays that the court might cancel a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, dated the 4th August, 1881, which, he says, he was coerced and threatened by the defendant to pass in his favour. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that his father died in Bombay on the 23rd August, 1880, leaving by his will, dated the 5th July of the same year, his four sons, the plaintiff, Framjee, Jehangeer, and Bomonjee, his executors. He left considerable movable and immovable property. After his death, the defendant, who was formerly a solicitor of the court, but who was struck off the rolls on being convicted of abetment of murder and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, insinuated himself into the confidence of the plaintiff and his brothers, offered to assist and advise them in the matter of getting probate of their father's will, and the administration of the estate, and induced them to assign to him a landed property at Bandora worth Rs. 10,000. The conveyance of the property was taken by the defendant in the name of N. P. Bennett, and the defendant caused to be inserted as the consideration money Rs. 1,300, though no money whatever was paid. He also induced the plaintiff and his brothers to give him a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. He then made further attempts to obtain more property, but they all, except Bomanjee, who still remained under the influence of the defendant, declined to part with any more of their property. The defendant, thereupon, for the purpose of extorting money, induced Bomanjee to file a suit against the plaintiff and his two other brothers for the administration of the estate, as also other suits in respect of certain trust estates. These suits would have resulted in no benefit to any one, and would have only resulted in disastrous loss and heavy costs. After the plaintiff and his two brothers had been put to heavy costs, the defendant represented to them that he would stop the suits and have them settled by Bomanjee, if they would give him severally promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, but that if they refused to buy him off, he would involve them and the estate in very heavy costs. They being coerced and threatened, passed in favour of the defendant each a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, dated the 4th August, 1881. The defendant promised that if the plaintiff gave him the promissory note, he would not have to pay the costs of a deed of retirement which was to be prepared and executed by Bomanjee on the suits being settled. A draft of the deed of retirement was subsequently prepared by the plaintiff's attorneys, and submitted for approval to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, who was the ostensible solicitor for Bomanjee in the suits, though the defendant was the real person who prepared the briefs, drafted the letters, and did the solicitor's work. Divers alterations and additions were made in the draft deed, and a long correspondence was carried on about it, nominally by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, but really by the defendant. The deed was not executed; but Bomonjee claimed, contrary to the promise of the defendant, Rs. 500 as costs of, and incidental to, the approval of the deed. The plaintiff said the defendant's object in throwing obstacles in the way of the execution of the deed, and in running up further useless and unnecessary costs, was to extort further money. The defendant demanded payment of the promissory note, and threatened to endorse it over to a nominee, so that the plaintiff might be sued thereon by some one who would allege that he was a holder for value. The plaintiff accordingly prayed that the promissory note of the 4th August, 1881 for Rs. 1,000, might be declared to be not binding on him, and that it might be delivered up to be cancelled.

The defendant, in his written statement, entirely denied the truth of the charges and insinuations of fraud, coercion and undue influence contained in the plaint, and said that they had been falsely and maliciously introduced in it, simply for the purpose of prejudicing the court against him. There was ample consideration for all the documents passed in defendant's favour. The defendant said the plaintiff and his brothers were hostile to one another in the lifetime of their father, and that instead of fomenting litigation between them, he had tried his utmost to bring about a settlement. The defendant denied that he had prepared briefs and drafted letters as a solicitor, as was alleged in the plaint. The promissory note of the 4th August, 1881, was executed by the plaintiff in consideration of services rendered by the defendant to the plaintiff in bringing about a settlement of certain suits to which the latter was a party. The defendant stated that the statements made in the plaint regarding the piece of land at Bandora were false, disingenuous and distorted. He said he had a complete answer to the various false and malicious charges and insinuations contained in the plaint, but that he had been advised that they were irrelevant for the purposes of this suit, and therefore, for the sake of brevity he had not given any detailed explanation thereof in his written statement.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in the course of his address commenting upon the plaintiff's case, said it was an afterthought on the part of the plaintiff to allege that there was no consideration for the promissory note passed in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff had actually stated in his evidence—"It was my intention to pay the note. I would have paid it, but he (the defendant) fomented the quarrels afterwards." This was a ridiculous excuse, and the learned counsel submitted that his lordship would not hold that people in the position of the plaintiff and his brothers, and, advised as they had been by an independent solicitor, should be regarded as not free agents in respect of the contract deliberately entered into by them with Pestonjee Dinshaw. Plaintiff's allegation that the defendant was fomenting quarrels between the brothers was not supported by evidence, the fact of the matter being that the plaintiff and his brothers were not themselves disposed to live together in harmony. After their father's death, Pestonjee had been for some time acting for all the brothers, and the promissory note passed to him was for these and other services rendered to them. As for the piece of land at Bandora, it was originally the property of the defendant. He had mortgaged it to the plaintiff's father, who eventually bought it in. Subsequently, the brothers got a loan of Rs. 800 from Pestonjee Dinshaw and passed him a note for that sum. After his father's death the plaintiff received an additional sum of Rs. 500 from the defendant, and it was ultimately agreed between the parties to pay off the sum of Rs. 1,300 by making over the land at Bahdora to the defendant. The deed of conveyance in regard to this property was settled and approved by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, who were independent solicitors acting for the family at the time. The deed was duly executed and registered, and it was strange that the plaintiff should suggest in his plaint that Pestonjee had been guilty of fraud in connection with this transaction.

The defendant being put into the witness-box, said that since his release from jail in 1879, he used to help the plaintiff's father Edaljee in his affairs during his lifetime. He had prepared Edaljee's will and attested it. Plaintiff wanted to be sole executor. The defendant did not instigate or forment in any way disputes between the plaintiff and his brothers, but had always, on the contrary, tried to pacify them. On two or three occasions the brothers had taken each other to the police court on charges of assault. Defendant did a little busines at present, but being nearly blind, he did it by dictation. The court adjourned at the usual hour.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SHRAMUK DEPUTATION TO PALITANA.

THE principal Shrawuks of Western India have resolved to send a deputation to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. Bombay will be represented by Baboo Punalal Poonamchand, Mr. Premchund Roychand, and Mr. Veerchand Deepchand. The Nagar sett of Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadoor Pemabhoy Hemabhoy, will also join the deputation. We trust that advantage will be taken of the present occasion to settle the old Satrunja dispute.—*Sumsher Bahadur* (Ahmedabad).

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE names of the gentlemen, who are to serve on the Finance Committee, are at last made public, and so the cat is let out of the bag. We were naturally led to expect that Lord Dufferin would give some weight to the native public opinion, as expressed by the native press, but we are very sadly disappointed in our expectations. We for our part are no believers in such committees and Commissions so far as practical results are concerned. What has been the practical outcome of the late Education Commission? This is one consideration. Now the other thing is that the commitee, as at present constituted, is strictly an official committee. The native non-official element is wholly absent from the committee.—*Dnyan Prakash* (Poona).

AN ADVOCATE OF DIRECT TAXATION.

IT is unquestionable that the natives of India have been granted full security in respect of their lives, property, and their trades and occupations. They could much safely amass wealth now than they did under native rule, though it is also time that the civilized manners introduced amongst us have very civilly led to the extraction of wealth from India, without as civilly bringing in an equivalent wealth in return. But as far as direct taxation is concerned, this evil has no justification in the escape of those several lakhs of our community who earn a lot of money from the earnings—say we—*of our masses!* Sir Auckland could have very well said—"you *luchas*! you, who make large profits on the industries provided you from the accumulated efforts of the masses, grudge to pay a few shillings from the pounds you so surely and safely earn, while there is no poor man in the country, whose annual earnings hardly amount to more than a hundred or two hundred rupees, who either escapes indirect taxation, or direct, or both put togethers. While the poorer classes are, in numerous instances, both indirectly and directly taxed, it cannot be but a public disgrace to the country, that all classes, rising upwards from the tax-paying poorest, should escape the very tax which is perceptible and substantial for those who enjoy the benefits of a powerful Government that largely lives on land proceeds and salt and excise.—*Gusrat Mitra* (Surat).

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE debate on the address in reply to Her Majesty's speech was resumed in the House of Commons on June 25, by Mr. Hunter, who moved to insert as an amendment :—"But this House humbly expresses to Her Majesty its regret that the revenues of India have been applied to defray the expenses of the military operations carried on in the kingdom of Ava without the consent of Parliament as required by the 'Government of India Act 1858.'" The hon. member said the noble lord, the Secretary of State for India, in asking him to postpone this amendment the other evening, appeared to have misconceived its scope in assuming that it challenged the policy of Her Majesty's Government in respect to the annexation of Burmah. That was not the object of the amendment involved a totally different question. It raised an issue of the most important character with regard to the exercise of a real and effective control by this House over the policy of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) His specific complaint, however, was that this action had been taken in disregard of the statutory provisions which were intended to secure to Parliament the control over actions that might compromise the safety and well-being of the Empire. The words of the Act were these—it was the 55th section of the Act of 1858 :—"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessity (Ministerial cheers) the revenues of India shall not without the consent of both Houses of Parliament be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues." They learnt from the newspapers that the native Press of India, with almost entire unanimity, condemned the action of Her Majesty's Government in Burmah. There could be little doubt that if the consent of the Indian people were required for the expenditure of their money not a single shilling could have been obtained for the purposes of this country in Burmah. The money had been spent, too, without giving to that House any opportunity of estimating the justice or wisdom of the course that had been pursued. The House might possibly if the question were open, hesitate, in the present unsatisfactory state of the finances of India, before it imposed any additional burdens upon the Indian people either for the purpose of a war of annexation or for the cost of administering a province which it was now admitted would not pay its own way. (Cries of "No.") When the Indian Empire was endangered the Government were empowered to act promptly, and without waiting for the consent of Parliament. Had there been any danger in this case? It would be impossible to conceive a case in which there was less danger to the Empire of India. Burmah was a kingdom separated from the sea by British provinces, and all importations of arms and ammunition must pass through a British customs house. The Government of India repeatedly used its position, and prevented the importation of arms and ammunition. The consequence was that in a military sense for years past the King of Ava had been entirely at our mercy. Had there been any sudden or urgent necessity? The annexation of Burmah was not a new idea. It did not occur to the minds of our officials in India for the first time since the prorogation of Parliament. For many years there had been an annexation party, not only among the merchants of Rangoon, but also in the ranks of the Government services. So far back as 1869 there was a protest addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah warning him not to pursue such a course of conduct with respect to the King of Ava as would result in annexation. In 1881 a more determined attempt was made by the annexation party to bring about an intervention. At that time the cry was that Theebaw had introduced monopolies which were injurious to British trade. It turned out ultimately that the only monopoly of any importance that was maintained was in the article of Cutch, and that monopoly was in the Bombay-Burmah Trading Association, the very company which had now brought about the annexation. The only other matter which was at all new in the position of Burmah was the controversy between the Government of Burmah and the Bombay Corporation. There was nothing in that transaction that could be construed into any sudden or urgent necessity for military operations. Suppose it had come to the worst, and the decree against the company had been executed, that would only have given rise to a claim for damages which our Government might have pressed; but the Government of India or whoever were responsible did not appear to have been anxious to prevent a difficulty. It was proposed by the British Government to refer the question to arbitration; but to what arbitration? An arbitrator was to be appointed by the Viceroy; but this was a new idea of arbitration giving one of the parties to the dispute the selection of the judge. He could scarcely conceive with what object this form of arbitration was put forward, except with the certainty that it would be refused. So far from this controversy coming within the category of a sudden and urgent necessity menacing the British Empire, it appeared that the controversy could have been settled. This was evident from a letter written by Mr. Jones, the representative of the company, to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 21st of September last year. He said he could have settled the question, and it would have been in the interests of the company in a pecuniary sense to have settled it, but having been assisted in the way they had been by the Government, he was not going to do it. To make a military promenade up to Mandalay was easy; to issue a proclamation of annexation was easier still. But the latter step, once taken, was very hard to retrace. If Parliament was to exercise its judgment on the important and grave issues that were submitted to it, it ought to be able to pronounce that judgment unfettered by acts that could not be recalled. There could be no doubt that the presence of an English administration in Mandalay opened up questions that might be more serious than those which were closed. No one could trace the history of the conquest of Burmah without coming to this conclusion—that the same influences and forces that had driven the Government on to Mandalay would not permit it to rest there. (Hear, hear.) The same influences would sooner or later bring us into collision with the Chinese Empire. He would say nothing with respect to complications looming in the distant future with European Powers. Surely questions so vitally affecting the highest interests of this country ought not to be withdrawn from the consideration of Parliament. It was to secure this right that section 55 of the Act of 1858 was passed. He therefore asked the House to adopt his amendment, which he concluded by moving.

Mr. Conybeare seconded the amendment.

The Attorney-General denied Mr. Hunter's view of the statute, and maintained that its provisions would be fulfilled if the assent of Parliament were subsequently given. This was the view taken by the House of Commons in 1878, and, moreover, there was a case of sudden and urgent necessity, arbitration was quite out of the question, and the Government would have been shirking their responsibility if they had hesitated for fear of a motion of this kind.

The mover of the amendment is, I think, unfortunate in this respect, that this amendment does not cover the whole breadth of the ground which he undoubtedly occupied in his speech. The amendment only raises the question—one of grave importance no doubt, but still the comparatively narrow question of who is to meet the expenses that have been incurred. But a considerable portion of his speech undoubtedly touched on a deeper matter—namely, the merits of the conduct of the Government in this very important matter. I keep these two questions very distinct. The Attorney-General, I am bound to say, has kept them entirely distinct; but before referring to either of them I must point out to the Attorney-General that there is a palpable error in the conclusion of his speech, because he said that Parliament in 1878 came to a direct judgment on this question. (Hear, hear.) That is an entire mistake. I quite admit that the whole tone and temper of that Parliament was entirely the opposite to our contentions on that and on many other matters which have been since dealt with in a somewhat different manner. (Ministerial cheers.) The issue was not raised on the motion, and no decision was given in Parliament directly or indirectly on the construction of the Act. (Hear, hear.) I agree undoubtedly with the hon. and learned gentleman to this extent—and it is an important agreement—that I do not think the House is at this moment in a position to pronounce—even if the question were raised by the amendment, and it is not so raised—that there was no sudden necessity for that condition of things in Burmah which led to the action of the Government. If there was a sudden and emergent necessity then it was open to the Government to proceed without an anterior application to Parliament to create a charge on the Indian revenue. In other times Parliament was in this position, that questions of the most vital importance—questions of war and conquest far larger even than this—were decided without the smallest hope or possibility that Parliament could exercise any control over them whatever. In this instance, as regards the merits of the question, I keep my mind entirely open. I noticed the other night a sentence in the Speech from the Throne, not because I thought it conveyed a doctrine in distinct terms, but because I thought it somewhat savoured of a doctrine which the House ought to watch with considerable jealousy and reserve—namely, that a civil wrong inflicted on British subjects constitutes a cause of war. (Hear, hear.) That is a very large and very grave question. I am very far from denying that the right of going to war may arise upon that ground; but that war ought to be undertaken on that ground is a doctrine which we ought to hesitate to inscribe among our political axioms. (Hear, hear.) I thought the hon. member's remarks were open to question, because he argued this war as though it had grown entirely out of the relations of the trading company and the Burmese Government. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that much more was involved than the question between the company and the Burmese Government; and although the interests of those 2,000 persons employed by the company were matters for consideration, yet if there is to be a justification of the Government for making war or for annexing Upper Burmah—and I certainly am at present far from denying it—it must be drawn from broader considerations than from the more relations of the company and the Burmese Government. I do not know the hon. member's intention, but I doubt whether the House will approach this question satisfactorily by any division on the amendment now before us, (Hear, hear.) Ministers in asking for money will give us an ample opportunity of considering the question of the liability of the Indian revenue, and with respect to the merits of this question they are not touched by the amendment now before us. I hope that therefore the House will not be asked to vote on this amendment. The Attorney-General has stated his views to-night, as he has done during his short experience in this House, with great clearness and force, and he has referred to the argument of Sir J. Holker when he so honourably filled the position which he himself occupies. Although I differed much from Sir J. Holker in politics, yet I may say that I appreciated and admired his legal knowledge, and I never heard a legal argument from him, whether I agreed with him or not, without deriving great pleasure from the masterly way in which he handled his subject. (Hear, hear.) Now, I must give fair notice to the hon. and learned gentleman that I am prepared to contest to the utmost his legal doctrine upon the Act of Parliament. It was put forward in the most advanced form that it is capable of assuming by Lord Iddesleigh. If I remember Lord Iddesleigh's contention, he argued thus:—He said there is nothing in the Act of Parliament to prevent the advance of money from the Indian Treasury—that if Parliament subsequently determined that those advances shall be repaid and that the charge shall be finally borne by the Consolidated Fund, then the Act of Parliament will be satisfied. That I also understand to be the contention of the hon. and learned gentleman. If he had sat, as I have sat, in this House during a multitude of Indian wars, during the first Afghan war, during the Scinde war, during the Persian war—(An Hon. Member.—And the Chinese wars.)—Well, the Chinese wars are a very painful subject. (Laughter). As far as my recollection goes I do not know that those wars raised this particular question. My recollection rather is that in the case of the greater of these conflicts, in the Chinese war of 1839, we had a perfectly free hand, and were able to pass judgment upon the question irrespective of any financial embarrassment. But in these cases to which I have referred, and perhaps the list of them could be enlarged, what Parliament and what successive Parliaments felt was that they were reduced to a state of absolute impotence. The question came before them simply as a question of censure upon the Government, and in no other practical shape. The clause of the Indian Government Act of 1858 was intended to provide an effectual remedy for that mischief. Not in every case. That clause was much considered—I do not say it was much debated in this House. It was intended to provide a remedy, but not in every case. It was generally felt that where there was actual or meditated invasion there you must take the risk of compromising the authority of Parliament and leaving the Indian subject practically without remedy. It was felt that the exception of invasion was not wide enough, but that another exception ought to be introduced, and that was the case of sudden emergent necessity. These were words which in the hands of the Government might be elastic words. Nevertheless, it was necessary to leave a provision of that kind in the Act of Parliament; and so far I admit that it is not possible for us to exercise any previous control. But I affirm, in the boldest and most confident manner, that the purpose of Parliament, setting aside invasion and sudden emergent necessity, was to provide a prior control for Parliament in cases of this kind. (Cheers.) What is the contention of the hon. and learned gentleman? It is that the whole object of the clause was to reserve the question of who is to pay. Then I can only say that most deplorable is the position, not only of the Indian taxpayers, but of the British taxpayers also. Because, according to the hon. and learned gentleman how stand the British taxpayers? In respect to war and warlike preparation, conducted in all parts of the globe, they have a tolerably effective control. I will not go now into the technical question, but on the whole it is well known that, although the prerogative of making peace or war is in the hands of Her Majesty, yet the wars made by this country are generally through the privileges and rights practically under an effective prior control. But how stand we under the doctrine of the hon. and learned gentleman with regard to these wars which can be made by the Indian army? Under that doctrine we have no control whatever over those wars.

The Attorney-General.—Yes we have.

Mr. Gladstone.—What control have we? (Hear, hear.) Parliament usually prorogues at the end of July and meets again six months after. The Indian forces may be operating to any extent during the whole of that period, and then there is nothing for the House of Commons to do in the subsequent session but to say whether they will or will not pay the bill. In these circumstances, I say that we have no Parliamentary control whatever over these wars. (Hear, hear.) We have no power whatever except to condemn the Government. The hon. and learned member may say that I have not been complimentary in my remarks to the Parliament of 1878; but he, in his observations, has been most uncomplimentary to the Parliament of 1858, to the Government of 1858, and, I may say, to a series of Parliaments which have groaned under the state of things that previously existed with regard to wars made by the Indian army. I would remind the hon. and learned member of what were the sensations in this country produced by the first Afghan war. Such was the belief in the responsibility in the error, and perhaps almost in the crime, of that war—such was the universal sentiment of public opinion with respect to it, and, at the same time, the sense of the helplessness of this House and of the Government to prevent a repetition of such things, that Mr. Roebuck in 1843, under the Government of Sir R. Peel, made a motion to inflict retrospectively a severe censure of this House upon a Government that had been out of office for two or three years, and it was only with difficulty that Sir R. Peel, exercising all the skill and influence that he possessed, could restrain the House of Commons and the large majority that confided in him at that period from pronouncing that censure. I do not wish to go further at this moment or to enter into the details of the Act of Parliament; but I think the hon. and learned gentleman himself will do me the justice to say that if his construction of this Act is right, our position is this:—Dividing the world geographically into those regions which are accessible to the Indian army, and those which are not, Parliament can control the military action of the advisers of the Crown in the regions which are not accessible to the Indian army; but, with respect to those which are accessible, the Government are under no necessity whatever to come to this House for prior sanction, and they content themselves with presenting to us the bill after the whole matter is at an end. The hon. and learned gentleman proposes by his construction of the Act of Parliament to convict the Parliament of 1858 and those who had to do with the law then of the crime of what I should call political idiocy. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I was obliged to say this much, because the general question involved is one of extreme importance. It is not now legitimately before us in connexion with the present state of things. (Ministerial cheers.) As far as the present state of things is concerned, the noble lord may undoubtedly three or four weeks hence raise the doctrine of 1878 in its full breadth—namely, that the Act of Parliament does not touch the case in which India pays, provided she is subsequently repaid. That is the high doctrine on the subject, but whenever that high doctrine is broached we on this side of the House shall be bound to contest it. (Hear, hear.) Then the noble lord may have it open to him, and I hope he will take the course to pass by that high doctrine altogether. (Hear, hear.) If there was a sudden, urgent necessity then he does not require that doctrine at all. I leave my mind entirely open and unprejudiced with respect to this case, which involves many considerations of great difficulty and importance. I hold the construction of the Act of Parliament to be not only clear but to be of vital moment to the preservation of the privileges of this House. I hope that on the merits of the question we may not be driven to a division at present, especially on a motion which imperfectly expresses its own purpose and on which we should vote with a very imperfect knowledge. (Cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill, who on rising was received with cheers, said,—I wish to support, as far as I can, every word which fell from the Attorney-General, and with great respect, but at the same time with perfect conviction, to contest every word which has fallen from the right hon. gentleman, the leader of the Opposition. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has advised me to avoid basing the action of the Government upon what he calls the high doctrine, that the proper interpretation of the statute is the one placed upon it by the Attorney-General—namely, that the Government, the Crown, and the Ministers of the Crown have the undoubted right to declare war, to initiate hostile proceedings, without the prior sanction of Parliament, whether by the Indian army or the forces of the Crown. That was the doctrine of the Attorney-General, and I believe it to be the constitutional doctrine. (Cheers.) In the case of making war by the British forces in Europe, obviously the power of the House of Commons is very great, because, within almost a few hours of acts which lead to hostilities being done, the Government is bound to come to Parliament for a vote of credit, and Parliament has at once the power to arrest proceedings by refusing the credit. Therefore, there is no helplessness whatever of the House of Commons as far as hostilities in Europe by British forces are concerned. The House of Commons can censure Her Majesty's Government if it should be of opinion that its action in this matter has been immoral or wicked, and it can evacuate the country and replace King Theebaw on his throne. The House of Commons can direct that the revenue of this country should bear the charge and not the Indian revenue. There is only one thing which the House of Commons cannot do. It cannot go back on an act which the Crown, on the responsibility of the advisers of the Crown, has permitted. It cannot prevent the expenditure from having been incurred. (Laughter from the Opposition.) The gentlemen who laugh do not understand my contention, and I do not think they will laugh so loudly when they find that the very action I am contending for is within the power of the Crown (hear, hear); and the action which, as I am contending, is within the power of the Crown was actually performed by the right hon. gentleman in the late Government. The contention of the right hon. gentleman is that it is not enough that Parliament should be able to say afterwards whether Indian revenue should be expended or not. That, he says, is not the construction of the statute; the construction of the statute is, that the Government intending to spend Indian revenue or British revenue must obtain the consent of Parliament before a single shilling of Indian revenue can be expended. Now, as a matter of fact, that construction has never been adopted by any Government, Conservative or Liberal. I take the case of the China war of 1859; and I am under the impression that at that time the right hon. gentleman had a seat in the Government. So I will take another case—that of the Abyssinian war. The order for Indian troops to take part in that war was sent from this country in August, 1867, a Conservative Government being then in office; and the resolution authorizing the payment of Indian revenue towards the expenses of that war was not brought before the House of Commons till November 28, 1867—four months afterwards. Therefore, the Conservative record is a little better than the Liberal record. (Laughter.) Then I come to the Afghan war of 1878. An order went for the commencement of hostilities on November 21, 1878, and the resolution sanctioning the payment of the expenses out of Indian revenue was brought forward in December, 1878. The Government summoned a special sitting of Parliament to sanction that war. Now I come to the recent administration of the right hon. gentleman. It was the unhappy lot of the right hon. gentleman to conduct more than one "military operation" (laughter), and in those "military operations" the right hon. gentleman very properly decided that Indian troops should bear a useful part, and that in the security and independence of Egypt the interests of India were very closely concerned. So Indian troops were ordered to take part in the Egyptian expedition of 1882. Orders were sent from the India Office on July 24, and here I will admit that the Government acted with immense promptitude, and only the most microscopic criticism which ingenuity could devise can be passed upon their conduct; but nevertheless, they broke the law. (A laugh.) I do not contend that they broke the law, but the right hon. gentleman made that contention. Well, orders had been sent on the 24th of July, preparations for those orders had been going on for some days beforehand, and considerable expenditure had actually been incurred in India, but the sanction of Parliament was not taken till the 27th of July. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone.) What about the contention of the right hon. gentleman? How about the helplessness of Parliament? (Cheers.) The money had been spent in India, and Parliament was utterly helpless to prevent the money being spent. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The right hon. gentleman has contended that the prior sanction of Parliament was to be obtained before a single shilling can be expended. (Cheers.)

Small as the period of three days was, it was a fatal flaw in the virtue of the right hon. gentleman. (A laugh.) I now come to a far more glaring instance—that of the Suakin expedition. Orders were sent to the India Office for Indian troops to be despatched to Suakin on February 8, 1885, and the sanction of Parliament in the form of a resolution was not demanded till the 5th of March—after nearly a month had elapsed. (Laughter.) What becomes of the prior sanction of Parliament now? (Hear, hear.) The expenditure with regard to Suakin which these poor Indian people had to disburse before the sanction of Parliament asked was very nearly £350,000. (Cheers.) Parliament could not have prevented that expedition. The transport had been taken up in India; 9,000 camp followers had been engaged and equipped, and 5,500 camels had been purchased.

Mr. Gladstone.—When was that?

Lord R. Churchill.—In 1885, only last year. In addition to this, large liabilities had been incurred by the Government of India. Now, I doubt very much whether the Burmese war up to the present moment has cost £350,000. (Loud cheers.) I ask the House after such habitual practice of Liberal and Conservative Governments with regard to wars in which Indian troops took part—and there is not a single instance on record in which the prior sanction of Parliament has been asked—I ask the House how it could really now be contended that that is the meaning of the statute, and that the statute is absolutely worthless, and that, in the words of the right hon. gentleman, it "must have been drawn by idiots" unless it bears that meaning. (Cheers and laughter.) Obviously, Sir, the persons who drew the clause in question were under the wing of the right hon. gentleman himself. (Renewed laughter.) I am not stating that as a jeer in any way. I think it is a most valuable clause, one which does bring the Government under the control of Parliament, but which at the same time does not fetter the initiative of action on which the English Government, and far more the Indian Government, must depend. (Hear, hear.) I contend, therefore, that the true construction of the statute is this—that the Indian Government acting under the advice of the Crown can undoubtedly declare war and can use the Indian revenue for the purpose. The declaration of war, if Indian troops are employed in such war, must be communicated to Parliament within three months if Parliament is sitting, and if Parliament is not sitting within a month after it meets. That is undoubtedly within the power of the Indian Government; on that interpretation of the statute they have invariably acted, and on that they are acting now. As I said before, the object of the statute is to prevent the Crown using the Indian revenues without the consent of Parliament for carrying on warlike operations, and that the House of Commons can do. The House of Commons can arrest the whole of the military operations in Burmah. It can order the immediate evacuation of the country and the restoration of King Theebaw; it can order the payment of any indemnity almost that the House of Commons chooses, in case the House of Commons should think that that benevolent monarch has been wronged. (Laughter). That is the power of the House of Commons, and I cannot see how that great power can be reconciled with the expressions of the right hon. gentleman who threw his hands up to heaven and talked about the utter helplessness of the House of Commons. I would not have taken part in this debate at all, if it had not been for the extraordinary contention he raised. I do hold that I have shown to the House that by the reasonable construction of the statute and by the invariable practice the Government have acted within their legal and just rights. I believe that in the position which I have the honour to fill I should be utterly false to all that is absolutely essential to the discharge of the duties of my office, and the immense responsibility that must ultimately repose on the Indian Secretary, if I had not at once contested the doctrine of the right hon. gentleman—a doctrine which I venture to say might, in the future, if accepted by the House of Commons, and ratified by Parliament, utterly ruin the Indian Government. (Cheers.) I will not further detain the House to-night. At the first opportunity which will be most convenient to the House I will be prepared to move the formal resolution sanctioning the Burmese war and annexation. I have no doubt whatever as to what the verdict of the House on that issue will be. (Cheers.) If I could bring it on to-morrow I would be delighted to do so, because I am more than proud to have had the responsibility of recommending to my colleagues the action which has been taken in regard to Burmah; and I am proud of belonging to a Government which has added to the dominions of the Crown, and the enterprise of British commerce (cheers), and which has added to the area of civilization and of progress so vast and so valuable a possession. (Cheers.)

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.

Like many another occasion destined to have a momentous end, the historic sitting of Parliament on Jan. 26 could hardly have had a humbler beginning. Its proceedings were opened with a sheer waste of three-quarters of an hour by a division having, as Emerson would say, no connection with things. Mr. Bourke's diplomatic *mensonge* to Mr. Chamberlain (it sounds better in French) about Lord Salisbury's despatch to Athens, in which he blurted out to the House as a monosyllabic negative what he had doubtless been instructed to present to it in all the elaboration of a ticklish Ministerial intimation of dissent. Mr. Chamberlain tried hard but in vain, to get the kernel of fact out of the husk of diplomacy. After questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach rose with the peculiarly jaunty air which seems to cling to him when he has anything of more than ordinary seriousness to impart. The House is well aware of this infirmity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and silence fell upon it. Then the leader of the House made the long-expected and dread announcement that on Thursday he would submit the Government proposals the restoration of law and order in Ireland and a bill for the proclamation and suppression of the National League and "other seditious and dangerous societies." ("That's the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union," remarked Mr. O'Brien.) The chorus of yells that arose from the ranks of the Personally-conducted at this definite announcement, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, subsided in about four minutes.

Then Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved "That the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Address, in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech, have precedence this day over the notices of motions," adding that the Government proposed to give Wednesday to Mr. Woodall for his Woman Suffrage amendment. The intention of this was that Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment, which stood second on the paper and would come on first, should be discussed, the discussion adjourned, and Wednesday being taken up in anticipation by Mr. Woodall, the Government would introduce their Coercion Bill on Thursday, be defeated upon it, go out with the cry of "Law and Order in Ireland," and escape any action upon Mr. Jesse Collings's awkward amendment. The Chancellor's proposal brought Mr. Dillon to his feet, apparently to make a long obstructive speech. The real purpose of his remarks did not transpire till later. Throwing up his pale face, he began with some languid remarks about Ireland in general. The Speaker promptly stopped him. "I will not follow that line of argument," he quietly resumed, "but will pass on to the more immediate consideration of the orders of the day to-night." After a few minutes more he sat down as mysteriously as he had risen, and Mr. Parnell took the floor. "From the very hasty examination of precedents which I have been able to make," he began, and then it was clear why Mr. Dillon had been urged to such feats of exposition. While he had been speaking, the ever-alert Healy had been in the library ransacking Hansard. Accordingly Mr. Parnell came to the rescue of Mr. Collings's amendment with pleas of "due reverence for the Throne," and "anything rather than that the interests of the agricultural labourer should be sacrificed," which were little short of sublime in their frank humbug. Then followed a technical discussion of considerable length, at the close of which Mr. Parnell withdrew his amendment in favour of one by Sir W. Harcourt, the effect of which was to give Mr. Collings his opportunity. The Government had received its first defeat, the House had smelt the blood of Ministers, and the hon. member for Ipswich uprose in the cause of three acres and a cow.

Mr. Collings's arguments are, like his appearance, benevolent and keen, and he was too much at home in the subject to need much time to expound it. Small articles of food to the value of fifty millions sterling were now being annually imported, every pennyworth of which we ought to produce, and which a peasant proprietary could and would produce—that is the gist of his speech. He delivered it simply, effectively, incisively, and sat down. After Captain Verney had seconded the amendment, Mr. Chaplin rose to reply, leading off, as usual, with his peroration. The effect of this somewhat unusual method of oratorical progression was apparently so satisfactory in his own ears that he repeated it about a dozen times, his perorations following each other with the regularity of the spokes of a wheel.

Mr. Chaplin maintained that by the appointment of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression the Government had done a great deal towards a proper consideration of the question, and that the measure of local government which was promised in the Queen's Speech was another step in the direction of improving the condition of the agricultural labourer. He admitted that a reasonable allotment was of advantage, but denied that a small holding, as recommended by Mr. Arch in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, would be of any avail. While strongly opposed to small freeholds, he was in favour of voluntary effort in providing allotments, which the Government, he said, had every desire to facilitate. Passing to the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of small holdings, which he severely criticized, he asserted that the Conservative party had no objection to a large increase in the number of landowners; and while admitting the existence of defects in the land laws, he argued that it was ludicrous to hold that these defects were the cause of the present depression. He maintained, in conclusion, that an extended system of small holdings must of necessity lead to the imposition of protective duties, as was now the case in France, and quoted from the reports of inspectors appointed by the Commission on Agriculture in support of his contention that the system of peasant proprietary in other European countries had signally failed.

Nobody is soothed by Mr. Chaplin's style, but the effect of it upon Mr. Gladstone is almost maddening, and he had been getting more and more fidgetty as the empty periods were unrolled one by one like patterns at an upholsterer's And when the Chancellor of the Duchy shouted his emphatic "No" and sat down "overwhelmed by his sense of duty," Mr. Gladstone sprang up and pulverized him without any of the ordinary preliminary "taffy." Mr. Gladstone declined to be led into a discussion of agricultural depression or peasant proprietaries, which were not before the House, but dwelt on the evident fact that the Government had no measures whatever to offer for the relief of the labouring population. This could not be found either in the adjustment of local burdens or the sale of glebe farms. He complained of the restricted scope and the want of sympathy evinced in Mr. Chaplin's speech, and, for his own part, warmly supported the motion as a recognition of the agricultural labourers' position and of the mischiefs arising from the divorce of so large a portion of the population from the land. He did not believe that a remedy could be applied solely by voluntary effort, but held that it was a matter which might be intrusted to local authority, and he was by no means prepared to say without examination and experience, that compulsion was altogether to be shut out. Nobody can say quite such severe things so unintentionally as Mr. Gladstone, and nobody believed, when he said of Mr. Chaplin, that "having been put up in the interests of the Government to make a defensive speech, he has made a speech critical and offensive," and added instantly, "I use the term as opposed to defensive," that the trust was premeditated. But it was just as severe and appropriate as if it had been. Mr. Gladstone, however, was too much irritated by the pompous perversities of the would-be taxer of meat to be at his very best, and some of his hits at the unhappy gentleman opposite him, who visibly writhed under the hailstorm, were more like those of less scrupulous and less able disputants. "The right hon. gentleman says that the present Cabinet has no inclination to introduce a protection tariff. I belive that the right hon. gentleman is not a member of the present Cabinet." One sentence from the speech, however, will serve as a cry for the land reformers. "The 'readjustment' that is wanted," he exclaimed, "is the settlement of accounts with the landed interest." Mr. Goschen taunted him later with having gone very gingerly round "that blessed word, compulsion," but as Mr. Gladstone said frankly that "compulsion has nothing in the nature of it that should make us shrink from enacting it," the taunt was not exactly a fair one. "I heartily hope," concluded Mr. Gladstone, with that innocent *double entendre* to above, "that we shall adopt this motion by a large majority." After Mr. Finch-Hatton's bird-like voice had tickled the ears of a few unlucky members for along time, Mr. Arch rose to make his maidenspeech. Not he forms and ceremonies of the House are never specially easy to learn, but to the hon. member for West Norfolk they present very serious difficulties. The first day he clapped his hands with bucolic delight; then he got into trouble for trying to pass between Mr. Sexton and the Speaker; and now it was the method of address that tripped him up. He began all right with "Sir," but after a few minutes his enthusiasm led him away, and he harked back to "Sir and Gentlemen," but was, of course, instantly pulled up by cries of "Order." Puzzled, but not dismayed, he had recourse to a new Parliamentary votative, and began again, "Honourable members!" Mr. Arch, too, had his little thrust at his opponents: "I heard last night the Lord Advocate speak of the labourers of Scotland as hinds. I think that hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House would feel very much annoyed if I were to speak of them as aristocratic goats." The success of this pastoral repartee was enormous, and with the expression of the pious hope that the House would do its best to "dry the tears and wipe away the sorrows" of the labourers, Mr. Arch sat down amid loud cheers from all sides.

After Mr. Chaplin's private secretary had favoured the House with a sophomoric oration, which he had been tenderly nursing in his lap the whole evening, Mr. Goschen rose, a formal compliment on his lips and rage and fury in his heart. After a second these burst out, and, almost choking with the force of his feelings, "the right hon. gentleman the member for Edinburgh" exploded at "the right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian." The comparison was as unfortunate as it seemed to be deliberate. Midlothian, however, sat quietly through the storm, with its head sunk on its breast, only moving occasionally to whisper a "tip" in the ear of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Goschen warned the House that it was not sufficient to profess sympathy with an end unless they believed that the measures proposed would achieve it. Their duty was to see whether the scheme laid before them would hold water, and whether it would not rather retard than hasten the aim all must have in view. At the bottom of this motion lay the idea that the community must take up the task of acquiring and letting out land in small allotments; and, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, he congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his success in transferring this point from the "unauthorized" to "the authorized programme," along with Home Rule and the "Three F's" to which also the Liberal party had been converted within the last two days. For himself, he could not go through so rapid a conversion; and though he was strongly in favour of increasing the number of landed proprietors, he believed that this motion would raise false hopes, and would arrest the natural and spontaneous development of the system. The machinery, he showed, would be uncommonly costly to the ratepayers, and would lead to such jobbery; in fact, it would be found so full of inconvenience and danger that he believed very little would come of it. As to the labourer's right to the land, he asked, was the town artizans right to his house to be allowed? While declaring his firm intention to vote against the motion, he protested against being charged with want of sympathy for the agricultural labourer, and again denounced the motion as an innovation on the old Liberal creed. Swinging from side to side (says a correspondent) with both arms flying about in alternate gesture, thrusting and hewing and slashing in all directions, literally and figuratively, interrupted a dozen times and receiving a dozen apologies, Mr. Goschen roused the House to intense excitement, and the Tory members cheered themselves hoarse as he expatiated on his duty to his conscience. "Aweel, that conscience o' Goschen's," remarked a canny Scotch member sadly, "he's gi'en it such doin's for sae lang noo, it must be as teugh as leather by this time." Mr. Goschen's homily—he called it an "economic argument," by the bye—was that of a losing man, and if anything had been needed to his utter discomfiture it was supplied by the supercilious speech of Mr. Balfour. Nobody would need any "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" as to his statements, but they were none the less humiliating to Mr. Goschen. The best point made by the latter was his congratulation to Mr. Chamberlain on "the fact that he has transferred a serious item in that unauthorized programme into what is apparently the authorized programme of the Liberal party." On the whole, the Tory party has seldom had a greater treat than in the defection of the member for Edinburgh, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's monocular grin for half an hour as he stood in ecstasies at the bar, was a thing to haunt one's memory for years.

After Mr. Goschen sat down, things went fast. Mr. Chamberlain objected that Mr. Goschen had no right to say that the question of allotments had not formed part of the authorized programme of the Liberal party, and ridiculed the suggestions that the Government intended to deal with the question. After what had taken place during the elections, the Liberal party were bound to take up the question, and he did not hesitate to say that the amendment had been moved because his party had no confidence in the Government. Mr. Chamberlain was in fine form and all the weapons in his well-filled armoury of debate were employed in rapid succession against the member for Edinburgh and the Government. The former had congratulated him; he accepted the congratulations, and sincerely and respectfully condoled with him in return, especially after the speech of Mr. Balfour, who had superciliously told the House that "it was always the intention of the Conservative Government to do this thing which is in the opinion of my right hon. friend the greatest heresy of which any Governmentcan be guilty—that they are going to call in the aid of the community to aid individuals in doing that which they ought to do for themselves—that they are to undertake the repairs of small holdings that they are going to introduce into local government jobbery and mismanagement. And Sir, these statements have been made by the right Hon. gentlemen when my right Hon. friend the member for Edinburgh has promised to vote for them!" After Mr. Chamberlain came Sir M. Hicks-Beach again, after Sir M. Hicks Beach Lord Hartington whose defection was redeemed only by the momentary waver of real pothas in his voice as he announced it. He said he felt bound, in consistency with his speeches on the electoral campaign, to vote against the amendment. To any measure which might be proposed for the benefit of the agricultural labourer he was willing to give a candid consideration, but he objected to giving his assent to a vague declaration without having any idea of the machinery by which it was to be carried out. He agreed with Mr. Goschen that it would raise false hopes, destroy the independence of the agricultural labourers, and throw considerable expense on the rates; and though he admitted that the amendment was not inconsistent with the Hawarden programme, he denied that the Liberal party was committed to raising the question in this manner and at this moment.

It is a strong-lunged House and lusty were the shouts of "Aye" and "No" that went up as the Speaker put the question. Slowly the two great streams passed through the doorways. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen going sadly with those to the left—"aristocriatic goats!" When the paper was handed to Mr. Collings a mighty cheer arose from the "Personally-conducted." Two Governments in a year is their record of slaughter up to the present time. The figures were these:—

For Mr. Collings's amendment	329
Against	250
Majority against the Government	79

And as Sir M. Hicks-Beach rose to move the adjournment of the House above the din rang out the shrill voice of the irrepressible and long-headed member of South Tyrone, Don't forget the first order on Thursday!"

When the House of Commons met on Thursday, January 28, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that, in consequence of the vote at which the House arrived on Tuesday, her Majesty's Ministers had deemed it their duty at a meeting held on Wednesday to address a communication to her Majesty, of the precise nature of which it was not then proper for him to inform the House. But, as the result of that communication, Lord Salisbury had received her Majesty's commands to attend at Osborne, and he had gone there that day. It would not be possible for the Government to make any more definite announcement this week, therefore he moved that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday, February 1. In circumstances such as those in which the Government was placed it had been the almost invariable custom that ordinary business should not be proceeded with. He thought it would be obvious that at the present time the Government were not in a position to be responsible for the conduct of business, or to give any satisfactory answers to questions as to the position and intentions of the Government. The House adjourned accordingly. A similar statement was made by Lord Cranbrook in the House of Lords.

In anticipation of the Queen calling upon Mr. Gladstone to form a Cabinet, interchanges of views have taken place between distinguished Liberals, and it is announced that Mr. Gladstone, if invited to do so, will not only undertake the duty, but feels sanguine of successfully accomplishing the task.

Subsequently the Central News announced that her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Government tendered to her by Lord Salisbury.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THREAT TO GREECE.

Sir Horace Rumbold, the English Minister at Athens, informed M. Delyannis on Saturday Jan. 23 that the British Government was prepared to send a fleet into Greek waters should the Hellenic Government persist in its refusal to disarm, in order to prevent the possibility of an attack upon Turkey by sea. This was followed by a Collective Note from the Powers to the same effect. In reply, the Greek Government declared that to submit to the orders and menaces of Europe would be to compromise the liberty of a State constituted and recognized as independent by the Powers. The same reasons that rendered war preparations necessary still exist. The Government believes it to be its duty to safeguard Hellenism whose future is menaced and to defend the national honour. Nothing, says the Note in conclusion can prevent Greece from fulfilling her duty, in which she deserves the sympathy and protection of Europe. It was announced on Thursday, however that the views of the Greek Ministry had suddenly changed, and that they had agreed to defer to the wishes of the Powers. It was reported that the reason of these representations to Greece was that the Greek Government intended to issue letters of marque to privateers. This, however, is denied by the Greek Government.

Instructions have since been telegraphed to Admiral Lord John Hay, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, ordering him to proceed to the Piræus with the last possible delay. Admiral Hay has under his command the following vessels:—The Alexandra (flagship), 12 guns, 674 men, screw armoured ship; Albacore, 4, 30 men, screw gunboat; Crysfort, 14, 252 men, screw corvette; Cockatrice, 2, 60 men, paddle vessel; Coquete, 4, 60 men screw gunboat; Condor, 3, 83 men, gun vessel; Cygnet, 4, 60 men, screw gunboat; Cruiser, 4, 91 men, sailing sloop; Dolphin, 4, 100 men, screw gun vessel; Dreadnought, 4, 440 men, screw turret ship; Falcon, 3, 100 men, screw gun vessel; Gannet, 7, 138 men, screw composite sloop; Grappler, 4, 60 men, screw gunboat; Hecla, 6, 245 men, torpedo ship; Helicon, 2, 73 men, paddle despatch vessel; Hibernia, 12, 122 men, receiving ship; Iris, 10, 258, men, screw despatch vessel; Neptune, 6, 450 men, screw turret ship; Orion, 4. 240 men, double screw armoured ship; Starling, 4, 60 men, screw gunboat; Superb, 16, 620 men, screw armoured ship; Temeraire, 8, 531 men, screw armoured ship; Thunderer, 4, 400 men, double screw turret ship. These 23 ships make up a total of 140 guns, and a screw of 5,147 men. In addition to the above-named vessels, there is at present the Channel Squadron at Lisbon, comprising the following ships:—Agincourt, 17 guns, 710 men screw armoured ship; Iron Duke, 14 guns, 484 men, double screw armoured ship; Minotaur, 17 guns, 709 men, screw armoured ship; Monarch, 7 guns, 531 men, screw turret ship; and Sultan, 12 guns, 632 men, screw armoured ship; making a total of 67 guns, and 3,066 men.

LORD SALISBURY'S INTERVENTION.

As to the opportuneness of Lord Salisbury's intervention, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Lord Salisbury's sensible action, so opportune for the peace of Europe and so kindly to Greece herself, has been saluted by a general rise of all the securities quoted on the Bourse: the and opinions of financial circles were at once responded to by the unanimous voice not only of the Vienna newspapers, but of the Pesth, Prague, and Lemberg journals. Telegrams have been coming in all the afternoon and evening, testifying to the joy which all parts of this empire feel at being relieved from the horrible nightmare of a European war. One must live in Vienna to understand what gratitude will be felt among all the population of Eastern Europe towards the statesman who, by a timely act of firmness, has prevented the calamities which might have been occasioned by the rashness of a few distracted Greek politicians. All the Vienna papers lay stress on the fact that the Greeks themselves ought to be the most thankful for England's action. To say that Lord Salisbury has interfered merely to bolster up the decaying Turkish Empire in Europe is absurd. Turkey, with nearly 300,000 soldiers in Europe at this moment, is well able to defend herself against Servia and Greece; and what Lord Salisbury has really done is to try and save Greece from an unmerciful thrashing. In no circumstances could Greece have gained anything from a war with Turkey unless Russia, and then Austria-Hungary, had been drawn into a struggle which, assuming gigantic proportions, would have made the whole world shake. Even then, however, the gain of Greece would have been doubtful. A war between two great Powers for the partition of Turkey in Europe would bring very little advantage to the small States. In Berlin, too, the action of England towards Greece was most heartily approved.

NOTE BY THE PORTE.

The Porte has addressed a Note to the Powers respecting the attitude of Greece. The Note (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) is worded in firm and precise language. It denounces the acts of that State and its absurd aspirations, and invites the Powers to call upon the Cabinet of Athens to demobilize the army. It puts forward the rights of the Porte to that moderation and that patience of which it has afforded ample evidence in the sacrifices which it underwent only a few years ago in favour of Greece, when Turkey graciously made over to that Power a portion of Ottoman territory in the hope that similar pretensions would not again be put forward. The Note concludes by declaring that, in the presence of a situation so critical and burdensome for all concerned, the Porte may finally lose patience, and on the slightest act of aggression on the part of Greece, find herself compelled to accept the struggle, making the Hellenic Government responsible for the consequences. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that the Turkish Note will be quickly followed up by a Turkish ultimatum to Greece, backed by a second Collective Note demanding demobilization.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE HELLENIC CAUSE.

The following is a translation of a telegram received by Mr. Gladstone from Athens:—"The people of Athens are full of their recollections of you and of confidence in the noble sentiments which you have always expressed in defence of the liberties of nations. We, therefore place in your hands the Hellenic cause, with the firm hope that it will find in you a generous champion." The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply:—

To the Demarch of Athens.—I have had the honour to receive your appeal, and I now answer it as one profoundly anxious for the welfare of the Hellenic race as well as for the peace of the East. Considering the authority which attaches to the action of the Powers both on general grounds and by reason of the intervention in the formation of the Greek Kingdom and at various periods in the concerns of the Ottoman Empire, and especially of the Balkan Peninsula, I earnestly hope that Greece will pause before placing herself on this occasion in conflict with their deliberate and united recommendation.

January 26. (Signed) W. E. Gladstone.

THE SERVO-BULGARIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Madjid Pasha and M. Gueshoff, the Ottoman and Bulgarian delegates for the peace negotiations, left Sophia on January 27, for Bucharest. It is expected that the negotiations will open in the first week of February. According to a Sophia telegram, the Bulgarian delegates have been instructed to demand from Servia the payment of a war indemnity. Concerning the nature of the Turkish-Bulgarian agreement, it is reported from Vienna that Prince Alexander is to have the rank of a Mushir, and that he will add the title of "Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia" to that of Prince, with the right of bequeathing this title to his descendants. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states that one point in the arrangement, apparently insignificant from a European point of view, was the nature of the head-dress to be worn by the Prince, because the red fez is obligatory on all Turkish officials, and the Prince would not consent to adopt the fez on presenting his homage to the Sultan. He is therefore to wear the uniform of a Turkish general of cavalry, which comprises the same covering for the head as is worn by the Bulgarians; and the Prince will be made a Mushir of the Empire, his name thus becoming in Turkish Iskender Pasha. The *Standard's* correspondent at Sophia says:—The negotiations with Russia have been suspended; Prince Alexander absolutely rejecting the Russian conditions which required that all the high posts in the Bulgarian army should be filled with Russian officers. The agreement with Turkey, on the other hand, will soon be perfect.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to reports which had recently appeared in the newspapers of acts of religious oppression practised by the Turkish authorities upon Christian subjects of the Sultan, in violation of the engagements repeatedly contracted by the Sultan's Government for the securing of the religious liberty within his dominions; and whether Her Majesty's Government would inquire into the facts, and, if satisfied of their existence, remonstrate with the Turkish Government upon the subject.

Mr. Bourke.—The rumours in question have not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and are at the present time the subject of inquiry by Her Majesty's representative at Constantinople in communication with the branch of the Evangelical Alliance in that city. I may mention that of the 16 persons who were stated by the Evangelical Alliance to have disappeared and were supposed to have been imprisoned, some have now been discovered to be at large. When the facts have been thoroughly investigated Her Majesty's Government will be ready to make representations to the Porte as to any departure by the Turkish officials from the principles of the Hatt-i-Houmayoun of which there may be sufficient evidence.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND IRISH DISORDER.

The *Freeman's Journal* indicates that the National League are about to take some steps to repress the disorder now prevalent in Ireland. It is not our wish" it says, "to conceal that in some remote districts isolated acts of disorder occurred. The wonder, perhaps is that under the provocation of showers of wits and unfeeling landlordism there has been so great a peace. But it is better to face a fact than to deny it, and we do not hesitate to express our opinion that courage will be shown by the popular leaders if they themselves grapple at once with any evil there is, than if they leave it to the Government. At such a crisis as the present, to hesitate through fear of misrepresentation at the hands of a few would be abdicating the position which the National League has up to this held in preserving the law and order of the country. We are therefore pleased to think that the council of the National League will themselves of their own action, do whatever is necessary for the preservation of absolute order in the isolated districts to which we refer. We have reason to believe that such a course is already contemplated, and that it will be announced at the next public meeting of the League. By this action they will be removing the last semblance of a basis for Government proposals of coercion. They will be proving that they have the will as well as the power to rule constitutionally at home, and they will be strengthening the hands of their influential friends of English parties and affording an unanswerable argument to be placed before the English public for the claim of right of Ireland to national autonomy.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Daily Express* communicates to that paper an account of some extraordinary proceedings of a National League Court held last Sunday at Kiltoom, a village about six miles from Athlone. Four delinquents were summoned before the tribunal. The First was a National schoolmaster named McCullagh, whose offence was that he was the brother of a "land-grabber." He pleaded that hecould not help this; that he had taken no part in his brother's acts; and that he could not be responsible for his taking the farm. It was of no avail; he was boycotted, and no child will be allowed to enter his school. The second case was that of a man named Finneram, who returned from Australia in 1879, and took a farm which a man named Gleeson had voluntarily thrown up, and who now claimed from Finneram £80 as compensation. Finneram explained the circumstances, and that he had to pay three years' rent. The court asked him if he would give £40 to Gleeson. This he refused to do, and an order to boycott him was passed. He now claims police protection. The other two cases were somewhat similar, and the same sentence of social ostracism was pronounced. The same correspondent reports still more flagrant cases from Dysart. A man named Donohoe who had taken a farm from which one Kelly was evicted ten years ago, was summoned before the "South Roscommon Central Organizing Committee," presided over by a Mr. Daly, a friend of Kelly, who found Donohoe guilty of land-grabbing, and ordered him to pay Kelly £50. He is now subjected to annoyance and is in constant dread of his life. On the same day Thomas Murray, who took an idle mill at the Chapel of Moore, and began to grind corn for the farmers, who desired to stop grinding, (Mr. Daly) was a miller.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Salerno, 1,659 tons, Captain B H Rogers sails to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship St Asaph, 1,264 tons, Captain C H Hossack, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kerbella, 1,452 tons, Captain A E Stebbing arrived in harbour yesterday from London (6th Jan), via Kurrachee with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship, Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st Feb) via Coast with a general cargo and Mr Clark and 6 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Principia, 1,789 tons, Captain R L Webster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th Jan), with a cargo of 2,813 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 75 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hoskyns, Mrs Holmes, Mr White and 160 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
16	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Principia (s)	Webster	Cardiff, Jan. 16.
	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	London, Jan. 20.
	Kerbella (s)	Stebbing	London, Jan. 6.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Feb. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Java (s)	Jones	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer St. Asaph, Hossack, for Antwerp.
" Salerno, Rogers, for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Satara, for Persian Gulf.
" Kerbella, for London via Kurrachee.
" Chupra, for Calcutta via Cochin and Rangoon.
Brig Telegraph, for Malabar Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 13.

Hemming, Maj, 5th Dr Gds, from field service, from Burmah.

February 15.

Wardrop, Col, Bo Judge Adv-Gl, on duty, from Poona.
Ruggles, Sub-Ins, Bo Army Edu, on duty, from Poona.
Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cav, from leave, from Rutnagiri.

Feb. 16.

Ellis, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on duty, from England.
Barker, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on duty, from England.
Stockley, Col, Bo R A, on duty, from England.
Chowne, Col, Bl 2nd Punj Inf, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—February 13.

Mainwaring, Lt, 8th Ms N I, on duty, to Suakim.

February 16.

Maclean, Col, Bl S C, on duty, to Persian Gulf.
Wilson, Lt, Bl C of Ord, to Ferozepore.
Hume, Lt, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
McMillan, Surg, Bl M S: on duty, to Allahabad.
Skerrett, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Nash, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Horne, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Donovan, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cav, from leave, to Poona.
Damania, Surg Bo I M S, on duty, to Satara.
Wapshare, Lt, Bo 4th Cav H C, from leave, to Mominabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 17th February, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next the 20th instant, to take part in the Brigade parade of Volunteers. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the instructors. The following movements will be done, Field Exercise Book, 1884, March past in quarter columns, page 355, part IV. section, 1. 5, (clause 1) 6, 8, 12 and 18 (clause, 1) advance in review order, page 352.

It is particularly requested that all members of the corps will do their utmost to attend.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road station, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 7 a.m.

The ranges will be reserved for C. Company on the 24th, 26th, 27th February, and the 1st of March.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company, Vol G W Watts and Vol C Watts.

The ranges will be reserved for E and F Company jointly, on the 17th and 20th inst and for F Company on the 19th inst.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., Commanding the District.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will hold a Levée to-morrow at his residence, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Cooperage.

All officers off duty will attend.

Dress.—Staff Officers will wear blue frock coats, and Regimental Officers blue patrol jackets.

Every officer to bring a card with his name legibly written thereon, which he will deliver on arrival to the A. D. C. in waiting.

Native officers will also attend, and will be presented by their respective Commanding Officers.

True Extract.
GEORGE C. ROUPELL, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.
THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.
FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED.
BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
Manufactured by the Above
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.
EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

JOHN FLEMING Co. BOMBAY.,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 18 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materia Water Supply, &c. &c.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of
LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.
Collars and Cuffs.
Fans, Handkerchiefs.
Corsets, Crinolettes.

Infants' Dresses.
Frillings, &c., &c.
Flowers, Feathers.
Parasols, Gloves, &c.

Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Ribbons, Gloves.

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a

FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
NO. 7. CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE represent several well-known Houses in this Wine, quotations for whose and other brands we give below :—

			Net Cash.	
***WATCHER & Co.—**				
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	per case	Rs.	58	4
***POMMERY and GRENO—**				
Extra Sec	„	„	63	0
PERINET and FILS—				
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„	56	8
MOET and CHANDON—				
Extra Superior	„	„	52	0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„	48	0
HEIDSIECK & Co.—				
Dry Monopole	„	„	60	0
***" RESERVE CUVEE"—**				
Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„	53	8
***JEAN SIBADEY—**				
Carte Blanche	„	„	34	8
***SAUMUR—**				
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„	26	12
FINEST EXTRA DRY—				
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„	34	8

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—" PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
- Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
- Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
- Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.

THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
- Table of distances on the Bolan Road.

Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
- Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.

DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
- Departure of Overland Mails.
- Departure of Inland Mails.
- Money Orders.
- Inland Postage Rates.
- Foreign do. do.
- Foreign Parcel Post.

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
- Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
- Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
- Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.

THROUGH TRAINS—
- Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
- Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
- Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
- Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
- Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
- Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
- Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
- Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.

Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
- Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
- Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
- Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
- Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
- Southern Mahratta Railways.
  - Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
- Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
- Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
- Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
- Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
- Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
- Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
- Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
- Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
- Bengal Central Railway.
- Bengal and North-Western Railway.
- Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
- Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
- Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
- Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
- Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
- B. B. & Central India Railway.
- Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
- Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
- Madras Railway.
- Mysore State Railway.
- South Indian Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
- Patna and Gya State Railway.
- Tirhoot State Railway.
- Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
- Nulhati State Railway.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
- P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
  - Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
- Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
- Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
- Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
- Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
- Rates of Passage Money.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
- Rates of Passage Money.
- Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
- Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
- Trieste to London.
- Alexandria to Cyprus.
- Rates of Passage Money.

Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
- Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
- Rates of Passage Money.
- Anchor Line of Steamers—
- Bombay to Liverpool.
- Rate of Passage Money.
- Hall Line of Steamers—
- Bombay to Liverpool.
- Rates of Passage Money.

Clan Line of Steamers—
- Bombay to Liverpool.
- Rates of Passage Money.

Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
- Rates of Passage Money.

British India Steam Navigation Co.—
- Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
- Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
- Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
- Rates of Passage Money.
- Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  - Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
- The River Steam Navigation Co.—

From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
- Rates of Passage Money.
- The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Calcutta to Assam.
  - Calcutta to Cachar.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
- Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
- Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
- Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
- Rates of Passage Money.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
- Routes from Ahmedabad.
  - Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
  - Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
  - Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
  - Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
  - Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
  - Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
  - Do. from Asseerghur.
  - Do. from Baroda.
  - Do. from Belgaum.
  - Do. from Bhooj.
  - Do. from Bombay.
  - Do. from Dapoolee.
  - Do. from Deesa.
  - Do. from Dharwar.
  - Do. from Gogha.
- Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
- Routes from Kolhapoor.
  - Do. from Neemuch.
  - Do. from Poona.
  - Do. in Kattywar.
  - Do. from Sattara.
  - Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
  - Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
  - Do. from Surat.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
- Horse Carriage Dak Association.
- Punjab Van Dak.
- Dak-bearer Service.

ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
- From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
- To Naini Tal and Almorah.

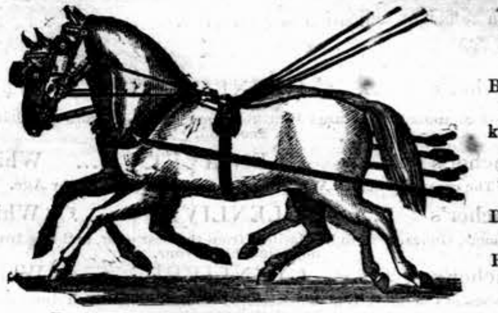
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
- Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
- Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
- Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
- Lahore to Ferozepore.

PASSENGER SERVICE, SIML AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY ... ... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ... . Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co'
CALLIAN ..... Railway Station.
BULSAR ... . Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy
ALLAHABAD Railway Station.
MADRAS..... Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON..... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludtet, Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.



SINGLE HARNESS,
Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS,
Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

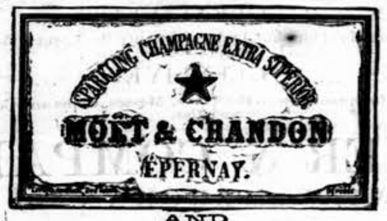
SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } P. GRANT AND SON.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55.



PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51.

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

Orders enclosing remittance to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES & SON
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

Orders may be sent direct enclosing remittance or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras; Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

Descriptive Catalogue free.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as. … CASH. per doz. Rs. as.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DONALD, [illegible] COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,

CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,

FIXED OR PORTABLE.

ROAD ROLLERS,

ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS,

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES,

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

ROLLED BEAMS,

MACHINE TOOLS, &c.

Always in Stock,

ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,

Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.

PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.

Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.

WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,

Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,

Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.

Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Boilers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

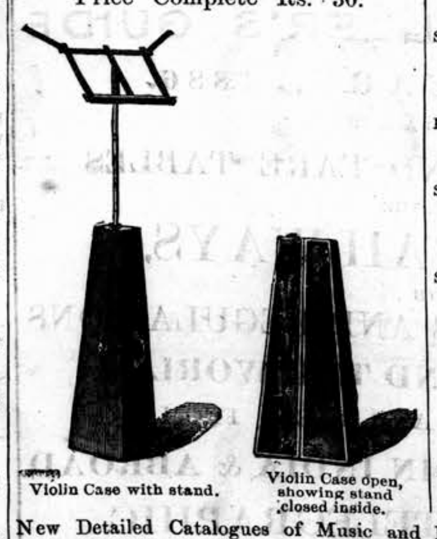
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

VIOLIN CASE AND PORTABLE STAND COMBINED,

Price Complete Rs. 30.



Violin Case with stand.

Violin Case open, showing stand closed inside.

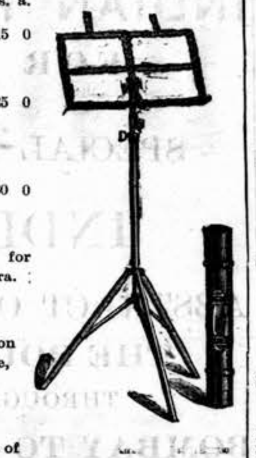
PORTABLE IRON MUSIC STANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Single Stand, bronzed	15	0
Double do. do.	25	0
Single do. do. nickel plated ...	30	0

Solid Leather Cases for the above, Rs. 5 extra.

Folding Bronzed Iron Stand for Table use, Rs. 3-8.

Programme Stands of Brass, Rs. 25.



New Detailed Catalogues of Music and Musical Instruments free on application.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

COLD AIR MACHINES.

SNOW MAKING MACHINES.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

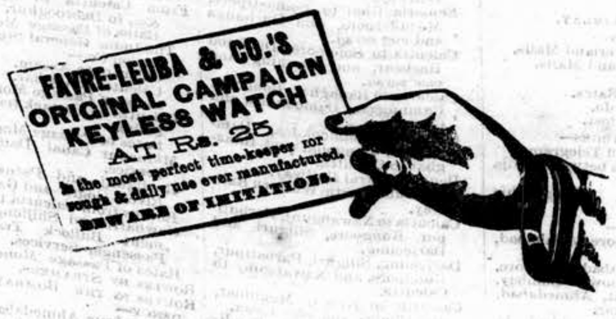
ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.



DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.

Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,

Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,

STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

FOR ESTATES,

PLANTATIONS,

MUNICIPALITIES,

BRANCH LINES,

PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resis climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.

(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)

OF CHARLTON, KENT,

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

J B O LONDON DURESCO

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,

BOMBAY,

Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.